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For the Blade.

BYRON.

BY MAXWELL.

"Oh, God! that so many souls of mud and clay should fill up their existence to its utmost bound, and thus, the noblest spirit in Europe should sink before half his course was run. Late so full of fire and generous passion and proud purposes, and now forever dumb and cold. Poor Byron! and but a young man, still struggling amid the perplexities and sorrows and aberrations of a mind not arrived at maturity or settled in its proper place in life. But we shall hear his voice no more."—*Carlyle.*

Dark the tempest clouds environ
Hopes to dire destruction hurled!
Look again, poor, doubting Byron.
There's a star above the world.

Through the gloom a gentle gleaming
Streams afar. He upward springs,
Starts like one who wakes from dreaming,
And the phantom from him flings.

Dashes through the mists that hover
'Round him, o'er him, dim and far,
Presses forward to discover
Realms beyond the beacon star.

Then it was that envy mustered
All that fire and whirlwinds know,
'Round him fiercely blew and blustered,
Like the wildest storms that blow.

But he watched the star that beckoned
Onward o'er life's troubled stream:
Weeks and months he never reckoned;
Watched the beacon's steady gleam,

Looking toward the light supernal,
Turning from his doubts and fears,
Gazing on the vast eternal,
Far beyond the flood of years.

Through the changing sheen and shadow,
Nights of Death and dreams sublime,
He could see an El Dorado
Rise above the sea of Time.

From the clouds the lightning's flashing
Hissed along his pathway near,
And the thunder's dreadful crashing
Jarred and shook the trembling sphere.

Struggled on with eye uplifted,
Bent beyond the starry frame,
While the heavens, rent and rifted,
Shot their forked spires of flame.

Weary nature faints: he lingers,
Sinking on his upward way,
Pointing still with outstretched fingers
Toward the gleam of rising day.

St. George, W. Va., May 1 1882.

Written Expressly for the Toledo Blade.

Throne and Scaffold.

A Historical Romance.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK II—THE KING.

CHAPTER XV.

PUT TO THE TEST.

Over the glorious rolling Yorkshire downs the afternoon sun was shedding a golden splendor as the royal cavalcade wound its devious way along the narrow track which led to the good town of Pontefract.

Heralds, gay in all the rich emblazonry of their office, went in front, their tabards illuminated with the arms of the King of England. At a short distance rode a band of men at arms, the sovereign's especial body guard, and behind them an array of knights, on whose burnished armor the sun already low in the heavens, shone, and glittered, and glistened, as in so many mirrors.

Next came the King half-armed, riding his war charger, and by his side, on an ambling palfry, his bride. His hand rested on her horse's mane, and his eyes loverlike, scarcely left her face, but that he might point out to her the various objects of interest they passed. Behind the King and Queen, some on horseback, some in litters, came Katherine's attendants, and following after them a battalion of men at arms, in the midst of which a trusty knight held high aloft the royal standard of England.

Slowly the cavalcade wound its way along the zig-zag path, which conducted from the high moorland over which they had been traveling, to the gateway of the Town, which, in accordance with ancient custom, was closed upon the King's approach.

As they came nearer the heralds pricked their steeds and galloped forward, blew a fierce blast upon their trumpets, and called upon those within the walls to open the gates to their lord, the King, and after a short parley the clumsy doors revolved upon their hinges and a small company, gaily dressed and bestriding horses richly caparisoned, rode out to meet their sovereign and declare their allegiance.

Amongst all those who rode with the King none watched the group of advancing horsemen with so eager an interest, as did Katherine, the Queen, and her favorite attendant, Cicely.

Well might they do so, for conspicuously in advance of the others rode two gallant gentlemen, of noble bearing, mounted on superb chargers, whom the eyes of love quickly recognized as Sir Godfrey Tavener and Capt. Francis Derham.

As they came up with the King, however, they made way on either side for the Mayor of Pontefract, in his full robes, who dismounted from his horse, humbly presented the keys of the Town upon a velvet cushion to His Grace, King Harry, who, touching them with his mailed hand, returned them to his keeping. Then the Mayor, bowing low, craved permission to introduce to his Majesty's gracious notice two noble gentlemen, who in the hour of need had bravely volunteered their services, and by the example of their courage had so animated the handful of defenders within the walls of the loyal Town, as to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels, who outnumbered the King's party five to one.

Derham and Godfrey knelt before the King.

"What! Gad's life! Ha! my young priest slayer," cried Henry, as he recognized Godfrey, "hast thou found a better enemy than a shaven monk to flesh thy sword?"

"I humbly implore Your Grace's pardon," said Godfrey, "in that I did draw upon one whom—"

"Tush, man, tush—no more. The Friar lives. Hadst thou done thy work completely perchance thou hadst saved the heads-man a job."

"Will My Lord's Grace grant me a favor?" asked Katherine, as she looked appealingly into the King's face.

"Aye, sweetheart, a thousand," Henry replied, as he pressed her hand. "A hundred thousand, an it be not in behalf of this Knight Sir Godfrey, who kneels before us that you plead. I warn thee beforehand that in his cause you sue in vain."

"Your Grace is pleased to jest," answered Katherine, while Cicely behind her turned pale as death.

"Nay, sweetheart, I jest not. I am indebted to this worthy Knight in a manner that none but he and I wot of, and I give to no one the privilege to reward him which is mine own."

Those around who heard this speech looked with wonder upon Godfrey, whom they believed disgraced, and as the King had said it was only he who knew the reason of this exceptionally gracious reception, the curiosity of the courtiers and time servers was beyond all bounds, in that it was never likely to be satisfied.

Godfrey knew full well to what the King referred, and thought of the evening when the monarch who ruled England with an iron hand, landed alone at Lambeth, after crossing the Thames, in order to pay a clandestine visit to Katherine Howard. He remembered how, by his timely presence he had been able to save his sovereign from the hand of an unknown assassin and it seemed like a grim jest that the man who attempted the King's life now knelt by his side in token of loyalty.

The King had his secret, but Godfrey had his as well.

"Gadscoks!" quoth the King, "you have done us good service, Sir Godfrey, and we would not that even our Queen should interfere to beg from us the reward for your valor which we are but too willing to give, and as for the caitiff Monk, 'twould have been well had thy sword sought his recreant heart. But no more of this. We will speak with thee anon and in private, but Sir Knight thou mayest rest assured of the King's royal favor."

With a low reverence Godfrey Tavener arose and standing back his eyes encountered those of Cicely fixed upon him with a look of yearning affection which filled his heart with joy, and he would fain have forced his way to her side, but that the close presence of the Queen forbade him in accordance with Court etiquet to do so.

Then the King turning again towards Katherine, touched her lightly on the cheek in playful caress.

"How now, sweetheart," said he; "thou art sad and sorry that I have taken the privilege of rewarding yon gallant knight from thy hands? Nay, Kate, an thou knowest all thou would'st not wonder. But see, there is yet another who kneels at thy feet, honest Master Derham, who hath done good service and true against the rebels. Will it please Your Grace to name his reward. Ask what thou wilt, and I swear by my kingly honor that thou shalt not ask in vain."

The color fled from Katherine's cheek, and she remained mute, not daring even to turn her eyes to her former lover, while those of the retinue who had their suspicions of the more than friendly relations once existing between the two, drew apart and whispered together, keeping the while a sharp watch upon every motion of the Queen's, and sharp ears for every word that she might utter.

"Your Grace is too good to me," she faltered presently; "but as it is My Lord's will that I should speak, I would say that as the King's Majesty hath pleased to make the reward of Sir Godfrey Tavener a matter of his own royal pleasure, so would I not show less regard to his companion in arms. If Capt. Derham will forsake the profession of arms for a while, and sheathe the sword which hath done such good service to the King and State; I would e'en appoint him as mine own secretary and personal attendant."

"'Tis well," said the King, taking her hand in his and gallantly raising it to his lips, "though I would, sweetheart, that I might be ever at thy side, and that thou mightst require none other attendant than myself, I am content that he whom thou hast chosen is so gallant a soldier, and one so well worthy of the honor and trust of his sovereign."

There was a dead silence. Those who suspected the truth and would gladly have witnessed the downfall of Katherine, interchanged significant glances, those who knew Godfrey and Cicely were beside themselves with grief, at this proof of folly on the part of the Queen, and shuddered to think what her imprudent action might eventually cost her.

Katherine, as if frightened at her own action, turned aside her head, and did not venture to confront the man on whom she had conferred so signal an instance of her favor; while Derham still kneeling, looked around him as if doubting whether or not he heard aright.

"Gadslife! man," cried the King impatiently, "Art struck dumb? or is thine arm better used to the wielding of the sword than thy tongue to the utterance of court phrases? Rise, Derham, rise and kiss the hand of Katherine, our Queen, who hath been graciously pleased to extend to thee this proof of our royal favor."

As one in a dream, Francis Derham rose slowly from his position and with timid steps advanced towards Katherine, who extended her gloved hand towards him and after a moment's hesitation he raised it respectfully to his lips.

And this was the meeting of Katherine Howard and Francis Derham, after a separation of some months' duration. This was the meeting as Queen and subject, of two who had hitherto only met and parted as lovers.

"And now," cried the King, highly elated; "now to horse, for we have traveled far and fast this day, and would fain rest ourselves within yon castle walls. You, Sir Godfrey Tavener, follow us close, for we would speak to thee privately, and, it doubts me not, our Queene hath sundry directions to give her new fledged secretary. Forward, gentlemen! forward, all! We meet anon in the banqueting hall."

Then setting spurs to their horses, and following their Sovereign, the cavalcade passed beneath the frowning gateways of Pontefract Town amidst the cheers of a loyal crowd, assembled to bid them welcome, on through the close narrow streets to the castle, from the summit of which already waved the King's standard, while within the gloomy walls of the fortress every preparation had been made to do honor to the King's visit.

Once within the walls of Pontefract Castle, and relieved respectively from their attendance on King and Queen, it needs no conjurer to surmise that Godfrey Tavener and Cicely were soon locked in each other's arms, laughing, sighing and sobbing at the meeting which a few weeks before neither had dared to hope for, at all events for many a weary day to come.

As Godfrey held her to his breast and looked down into the fair face which despite all the gaiety and gallantry of the court, had never looked into other eyes as into his, he poured forth a torrent of eager words, expressions of delight at his reunion with the only woman for whom he had ever entertained affection, while she for her part, though her maidenly timidity made her more reticent in declaring all the emotions of her heart, it spoke to him with glances and sighs with downcast look and blushing cheek, which were to him as eloquent as would have been the most fervid speech, and the most impassioned oratory.

Who can blame lovers, such as Godfrey and Cicely, that their first thought was of themselves and of their love? In that soul absorbing subject all other matters were forgotten, till the first transports subsiding, Cicely, with a woman's thought and a woman's fear, spoke of the difficult position in which the Queen, following the dictates of her heart, without proper deliberation, had placed herself.

"Unless she guard well each action, each word—nay more, each thought," said Godfrey, "she hath this day signed her own death warrant."

"No, no," cried Cicely, "at least she has two friends who have the courage to speak the truth to her and warn her of the dangers which menace her. I will this very night warn her of the peril in which she stands, and urge her, at all hazards, to rid herself of the man whom she has thus dared to bring once more within the precincts of the Court."

"Aye," muttered Godfrey gloomily, "and I will forthwith to Francis Derham and appeal to him as he be a true Knight and one who valueth his lady's fair fame beyond himself, that he shall forthwith quit the precincts of the Court, and never again venture into the presence of Queen Katherine."

"Think you he will heed you?"

"I know not; but what man can do I will do to prevent a scandal and disgrace, which may cost the Queen dearer than she wots of."

"Her crown?" asked Cicely.

"Her life," Godfrey replied.

CHAPTER XVI.

GATHERING CLOUDS.

Trusting in Derham's honor and her own innocence of purpose, no less than in the King's love, which seemed daily to increase rather than diminish, Katherine gave her enemies a handle to turn against her, which they had sought in vain, so long as Derham remained absent from court, by appointing her former lover to a post of responsibility about her own person.

There were dark whisperings and mischievous mutterings that night within the walls of Pontefract castle, while Katherine, the Queen, ignorant of the fatal blow she had struck at her own power, slept placidly, never so much as dreaming of the thick clouds rising and gathering in ominous masses above the horizon of her young sunny life.

To all but the most deeply interested—the King and Queen—the folly of suffering Derham to become an inmate of the court was apparent. The story of Kate's early love was known to too many for it not to be, at all events, suspected by all, and on the face of all who resented their sovereign's choice of a bride there was a gleam of savage satisfaction. Godfrey, as he sat at the banquet, noticed the look of proud triumph on the countenance of the fair Marian, and guessed its cause. Cicely noted, also, with a feeling akin to horror, that the Queen, from time to time, cast a glance of friendly greeting toward Francis Derham, who, it was remarked, in spite of his good fortune and restoration to favor, was usually gloomy and abstracted.

Those who loved the Queen, grieved for her; those who hated her, were overjoyed at their coming triumph.

It was early on the morning following the arrival at Pontefract that Sir Godfrey Tavener received a summons for his immediate attendance on his sovereign. He hesitated a moment, conscious of his deficiencies in the way of court attire, for the reckless, roving life he had been leading since he quitted London with Francis Derham, while it had necessitated the keeping of arms in good condition, and always at hand, had done away with the need for the rich elegancies of fashion which attendance at Court demanded.

Godfrey was in favor; of that there could be no doubt, and besides this fact, an important one in the eyes of those who basked in the light of royal sunshine, he had made many friends by his genial, unassuming demeanor, and he might have borrowed the butterfly attire of many a one of those about the King's person, but he elected rather to obey the King's bidding, clothed in the honest, plain garb of one who had fought for his sovereign and done him no slight service.

As he passed through the ante room, thronged with gaily dressed courtiers, glittering with jewels, and gay in lace and silk and plumes, there were many but half-hid smiles at the plain buff jerkin which he wore, with no other decoration than an embroidered belt over his left shoulder, supporting the sword which he had wielded to such good purpose against the King's enemies. He had discarded all his armor, and his well shaped limbs were encased in long stockings of French gray, terminating in shoes slashed and puffed with silk of the same hue. In his hand he carried a cap of velvet, ornamented with a single eagle's feather, and the ladies of the court pardoned the simplicity of his attire for the sake of the handsome face bronzed by exposure to all weathers and the bright, merry eyes which danced and sparkled as he interchanged greetings with many a fair damsel whom the force of circumstances had parted from him, as he at the time had believed forever.

A tall, stalwart man-at-arms, who guarded the entrance to the King's private apartments, saluted as Godfrey parted the tapestry which shielded the interior of the room from prying eyes, and suffered it to fall again behind him as he entered.

On a couch placed in the recess of a window which commanded a magnificent prospect over hill and dale, sparkling river and wide-spreading moorland, sat the great King Harry of England, his bride by his side.

They were unattended, and the King's arm was about her waist, and, though slightly coloring she made a movement as if to withdraw from the caress, the King laughingly tightened his hold and drew her nearer.

"By my troth, sweetheart," he cried, in the full, rich, sonorous voice which was one of his most noticeable characteristics, "by my troth, we need not check our dalliance in the presence of one who is the trusty friend of both, and who moreover hath the heart himself to wear the chains of love."

Godfrey, falling upon one knee, bent low before his sovereign.

"Rise, rise, Sir Godfrey Tavener," said the King, with much good humor, "we are greatly indebted to thy strong arm, and though from modesty, or whatsoever the cause might be (though truth to tell methinks my knights are not overburthened with modesty)—thou chosest rather to flee the camp than sue the King for pardon, we are none the less thy debtor."

"Your Grace overrates the poor service it was my good fortune to render."

"How, sirrah how?" cried the King in mock anger, "thou savest thy King's life, and callest it a poor service—'tis rank treason. Away with him! To the Tower with him who would imply the King of England's life is but a trifle. Nought can save thy bones from the dungeon, unless indeed our good Queen, our bonny Kate, hath the grace to intercede for thee, for gadslife I can refuse her nothing."

"I pray thee, my good Lord," supplicated Katherine, entering into the spirit of the King's joke. "A pray thee, an thou lovest me, to spare me this youth's life, for he hath a goodly presence, and I would e'en speak with him and learn from his own lips how he saved my dear Lord's life."

Godfrey bowed low to the fair suppliant.

"Thou art pardoned Sir Knight," cried the King, "had thy crimes been thrice what they are, they should be forgiven—and hark ye, a word in thy ear young sir, had thy blade struck but an inch lower, on the terrace at Greenwich, it would have rid the King of a dangerous foe, and the earth of a pestilent burden."

"How doth the Friar?" asked Godfrey, for though a rumor had reached him that the wound was not mortal, he had received no reliable information on the subject.

"Evilly—evilly, as his fellow fiend the Pope, and his father the devil," and as he spoke Henry's face clouded with suppressed wrath and concentrated rage, revealing but too plainly, how for all his love for Katherine, his playful banter and his good-humored merriment, it needed but a single spark to set his evil passions in a blaze.

The Queen saw the change which had come over him, and with a tact begotten of experience, hastened to divert his thoughts from the offensive subject of Friar Eustace.

"By his grace's favor," quoth she, addressing Godfrey, "I would desire to hear how thou hadst the good fortune to save My Lord's life."

Godfrey held down his head and his fingers nervously knotted his sash.

"By my halidome, I own a bashful knight, whose tongue is not ready to wag at a moment's notice of his deeds of prowess, even when bidden to the act by such soft lips as thine, sweetheart Kate," said the King, with a hearty laugh, "well, an Sir Godfrey will not speak on't, thou needs must learn my bonny Kate, that a visit paid to you at Lambeth was like to have cost me my life, but that this worthy knight came to my rescue and saved us from the assassin's hand."

"I thank thee with all my heart, Sir Godfrey," said Katherine as she extended her hand to him, and he raised it to his lips with respectful courtesy.

"Nay, sweetheart," exclaimed the King, "and has the Queen of England no better reward than thanks for the gallant knight who hath saved her Lord's life? Beshrew me, Kate, but an I could I would quarrel with thee for thy coldness. Bethink thee, my bonny bride, of some great reward that thou canst make my gallant preserver. Bethink you of that which will be a fit and meet recompense for such good work."

"An it please Your Grace," said the Queen, laughingly, "I have heard that amongst my maidens there is one who can better reward Sir Godfrey Tavener than either King or Queen. An Your Majesty permit him to wed the fair Cicely, I doubt me he would not exchange the boon to share a throne."

"Ha! is it so?"

"May it please Your Grace, I have known and loved her long."

"Ha! and thou wouldst wed her?"

"An it please Your Majesty."

"An it please me," laughed the King, "nay, it is rather for thine own pleasure thou weddest. What sayest thou, Kate, to this love-sick youth, who would have us believe he takes his bride to please his sovereign. Well, by the rood an it must be, it must, though the King loses a faithful knight, and the Queen a lovely maid. But, hark ye, Sir Godfrey, I would not that the brave knight, who saved his sovereign's life, should lack the wherewithal to find porridge for his progeny, nor that he should not have a flask of the best to entertain a friend, withal, so, Sir Knight, it is our will and pleasure that you should take possession of the land and estates of Sir Richard Tenison, slain without these walls of Pontefract, fighting against the King, his master, and whose lands are forfeit to the crown. Nay, man, no thanks, but get thee hence to pretty, roguish, blushing Mistress Cicely, and hark ye, when the time comes, call thy first born Henry, in honor of the King, his godfather."

First kneeling and kissing the hands of the King and Queen, Godfrey, with a low salutation, left the chamber, his honest, manly face glowing with satisfaction and elation, and his heart beating rapidly as he hastened through the corridors to the lodgings in the castle occupied by the maids of honor, in order to immediately convey the welcome tidings to his bride.

As overjoyed, he folded the blushing damsel in his arms and pressed her to his heart, it was some moments before he could find words with which to convey to the trembling Cicely the good news, and it was only when the maiden, her cheeks still rosy, withdrew herself from his hold and looked bashfully to the ground, that it crossed his mind that he had never formally demanded her hand, and, though they had often talked of love, the opportunity for marriage had seemed so remote that he had never actually asked her the all-important question, whether or not she was prepared to become his wife.

Quickly he atoned for this deficiency, and pouring forth a torrent of eager words besought her to consent to an immediate union.

Then Cicely demurred.

He would have had the wedding take place then and there, in the Castle of Pontefrac so that they might forthwith take possession of the noble property which the King had presented to them as a marriage portion, but to this the fair girl interposed a great objection, even while she softened the refusal by a thousand endearing words and maidenly caresses.

"Godfrey," she said, "Katherine once my friend and companion, now my Queen, is in a sorry strait, though she wots not of it. She is compassed about by dangers and of all those who pay her court, and swear that they would lay their lives at her feet, there is not one who loves her as I love her, not one who would surrender happiness and court danger as I do, to be near her in the hour when she will sorely need a friend."

"An thou lovest the Queen better than thy lover," answered Godfrey in a tone of displeasure, "it fears me that I have been deceived."

"Not so, Godfrey; I am as true to the man I love as I am to the Queen, whose servant I am. Look around! Dost thou not see the perils by which she is environed, the dangers that hem her in on every side? Were I a mere lip-server I would avail myself of this opportunity to quit a service which is full of danger; but yesterday the Queen gave her enemies a chance of which they will not be slow to avail themselves."

"What can they say? What can they do?"

"What can they say—what do? With Francis Derham beneath the same roof with her—her own personal attendant? Oh, Godfrey, if you love me, do not seek to turn me from my purpose; do not with honeyed words which I can but poorly resists for my heart is with your pleading endeavor to turn me from my duty. You, too, must help. Derham is your friend; you have greater influence over him than any other. Persuade him to leave the castle, to surrender his appointment, and to see the Queen never again. Do this and ask me what thou wilt, and I will deny thee nothing."

"Derham is not one to be easily persuaded," replied Godfrey thoughtfully, "yet as thou sayest I have a greater influence with him than others, I know a secret which might compel him to my purpose, but yet I would not use it."

"Use anything, use everything—the Queen's head is not safe upon her shoulders, while Francis Derham remains within a day's ride of her."

TO BE CONTINUED.

LETITIA'S LONG DAY.

'It will be such a very long day, auntie.'

'That depends altogether on yourself, Letty.'

'I am perfectly certain that it must inevitably be the very longest day in all my life.'

'Well, well; you know best. At any rate you are provided with books, flowers, a piano, and a new frock—all that young ladyhood most ardently desires, I suppose. And you needn't see anything of Tom.'

'How can I help it?'

'Go into the garden when he is in the house; go into the house when he is in the garden. Shut the door of the drawing-room in his face (he is not likely to trespass in your domain, though); have your luncheon sent in to you on a tray if you require absolute seclusion. I can think of nothing more at this moment.'

'Oh, dear, it will be such a long, long day, auntie.'

'So you said before. Well, I am truly sorry. What can't be cured must be endured, you know. Good-by, child.'

My aunt thereupon folded me in a voluminous embrace, and mounted up into the fly, a musty and antique vehicle which had been hired from the neighboring Town to convey her and her dozen packages to the station. My aunt, a maiden lady of mature years and energetic habits, was going to spend the day with another maiden lady of mature years, her sister, who lived at E—— preferring the gay vortex of a cathedral Town to the simple pleasures of the country.

'Where's the basket of cowslips, Letty, and the bacon? And, oh, the cream!'

'It's all right, auntie; cream and bacon and all. But, dear me, dear me, how I wish the day were over!'

'Never mind that, you foolish girl; it's positively wicked. And you might change your mind after all, before evening.'

'Oh! no, indeed.'

'Well, good-by, again; good-by.'

The driver clicked his whip, the old horse started, the fly gave sundry creaks and lurches, my aunt waved her handkerchief, and I was left, standing lonely on the doorstep, while the departing vehicle meandered slowly between the trees, and was presently lost to sight.

Then I turned to go indoors, revolving in my thoughts how I could best avoid Tom. But ere I could solve the difficult problem, a loud, rough voice called out from the shrubbery:

'Hullo, Cousin Lettice, why I'm just a minute too late, ain't I? She's off, ain't she?'

'Aunt Mab has just gone,' I replied with chilly dignity. Tom in his brief speech had already offended me twice. I did not like to be called Lettice; I could not endure the word 'ain't.'

However, he emerged from the shubbery as unconcerned and cheerful as usual, and came up to where I stood. He was dressed in white flannel from head to foot, and was lazily swinging his long arms to and fro.

'I say, Cousin Lettice, come and play tennis.'

'Thank you, Tom; I am busy, and would you please kindly remember to call me Letitia?'

'My dearest love, I could not wish her
A name more charming than Letitia.'

'Or shall I call you Tishy?

'Little Miss Tishy
Her conduct was fishy.'

'Tom!'

'Yes, Letitia.'

'I am going in, and—and—I shall be extremely busy all day.'

'Oh, indeed! Well, so shall I; too busy to talk to you, Miss Tishy. I know how to take a hint as well as anybody, believe me.'

So saying, and with a very red face, Tom strode away, whistling 'La-di-da' as he went.

What a bumpkin he was, to be sure, and what aggressively and irritatingly vulgar manners some unkind fairy godmother had bestowed on him! It was all very well that he pretended to study Latin and Greek while he spent the Summer with Aunt Mab; he was far more likely to take a double first-class in boating or cricketing, or become a senior wrangler with a fishing-rod, than to excel in any purely mental struggle. As for myself, I was a young Londoner on a fortnight's visit to Aunt Mab, and a garden-party at Fulham or Chiswick (with plenty of strawberries and cream, a couple of laburum trees and the Hungarian band), realized my notion of the country far more than this silent nook in the wilds of Devonshire, in which, however, I had already spent 10 idle days, wandering about with my aunt, making uneatable cheeses under the supercilious directions of the dairymaid, and perpetually squabbling with Cousin Tom.

Tom had walked away now, whistling and aggrieved, and I went indoors, and opened the piano, and practiced a nocturne by Chopin. I could hear Tom in his study, stamping up and down, and banging the door of his bookcase. Then all was still, and I knew he had settled down to read, but I practiced diligently, for I reflected that music might annoy him, and interfere with his meditations on Horace or Euripides.

I distinctly hated Tom; I must have done so, for I often longed to do him an injury. It only irritated me to see that Aunt Mab liked him, and that the vicar, the housekeeper, the dogs and cats, and all the dirty little Village children loved and idolized him. But, of course, in a sleepy and benighted Village there is nobody for anybody else to like, and the one young man in the place must needs grow spoiled and overbearing.

An hour had passed, and my fingers grew tired, and my head heavy. Had Tom been anyone but Tom, I should have almost regretted my refusal of his offer of lawn-tennis. Lawn-tennis! the very word was refreshing, and suggested pleasant pastime and good fellowship. I left the piano and turned to the open window; the garden was cool and green, the room was close and decidedly dreary. Finally I sallied forth, my complexion protected by the shady hat and gauze veil that Londoners deem necessary for rural life, and carrying in a basket the latest invention of yellow-brown art needlework, intending to spend a pleasant hour in the shade.

But I had not gone a dozen yards before I came upon Tom, partly asleep, his legs and arms stretched over half a dozen chairs, two Latin books and a big dictionary lying on the gravel path, and the last number of *Punch* spread open on his knee.

'Oh dear, I am afraid I have disturbed you,' said I.

'Not in the least,' answered Tom benignantly.

'I thought you were in your study.'

'So I was, but the infernal noise of your piano—'

'I forgot you are not fond of music.'

'On the contrary, I love music. It was music that drove me out of the house, and cause me to find this deliciously calm retreat. Have a chair?'

'No, thank you; I am going in.'

'What, when you have only just come out? How restless you are! You had better sit down.'

'Why should I?'

'It is your duty to entertain me.'

'My duty, indeed!'

'Did not Aunt Mab bid you do so? No? Well, anyhow, she told me to entertain you, Cousin Lettice.'

'She told you?'

'Certainly. Tom, dear boy' (Aunt Mab always calls me dear boy)—'Tom, my dear boy, you are bucolic, and Lettice isn't anything of the sort. She must tame you.'

'Aunt Mab never spoke like that.'

'She did; to that effect, at least. And she added: "Tom, dear old man, it's your manifest duty to be tamed."'

'Oh, Cousin Tom!'

'Oh, Cousin Lettice (Letitia, I mean), I do so want to be tamed!'

But Tom, as he made this apparently humble speech, looked up with so defiant and impertinent an expression on his countenance, that I turned angrily from him and walked quickly and in silence across the lawn toward the house. As I went I heard a peal of laughter, and I knew that Tom was mocking me. Oh. how I hated Tom!

I meditated on revenge, however, and when the luncheon hour approached, I determined to follow out my aunt's suggestion, and therefore I gave orders that I should be served on a tray in the drawing room. Five minutes after I had given the order, there came a knock at the door, and Tom walked in.

'You are ill,' he said abruptly.

'Not at all.'

'What is the matter, then?'

'May I not wish to be alone?'

'Oh, certainly.'

As red as fire, Tom retraced his steps, but, equally suddenly, he changed his intention, and recrossed the room rapidly to where I sat.

'This is all nonsense, Letty. You are really ill.'

'I am not ill.'

'Either you are ill, or you must be able to walk into the dining-room. I shall send for a doctor at once.'

'You will do no such thing, Tom; I will not have it.'

'I shall do what I think necessary. In my aunt's absence I am the only responsible person in the house.'

'You are not my keeper.'

'I am so long as you require one, and when there is no better person to watch over you. Come, Letty.'

'I will not; I am perfectly well, I assure you.'

'Then you have been humbugging.'

'I don't know what you call "humbugging."'

'Letty, Letty! But these are London manners, I suppose, or what people used to call the vapors.'

'In the time of Queen Elizabeth?'

'No, later than Elizabeth. Now come to lunch.'

'I will not.'

'You will not? Why, you can say nothing else! and you are half crying. These are hysterical symptoms. I must certainly send for a doctor.'

Tom sat down at the table, squared his elbows, and proceeded to indite in a large, bold hand the words, 'My dear sir.'

'He wrote no more; unable to contain my rage and indignation, I seized the sheet of note paper on which he had begun to write, and, crumpling it up in my trembling hands, I threw it violently in his face.

He rose up quickly, and stared at me.

'The devil!' he began, and then, with sudden coldness ('I think you are quite right not to come into the dining-room, Cousin Lettice,' he said, and thereupon he stalked out, and banged the door.

I burst into a passion of tears. Anger, shame and humiliation were swelling my heart. Suddenly I dried my tears. Had not Tom, so to speak, forbidden my presence in the dining-room? Without pausing, even to smooth my disordered hair, I rushed into the room where luncheon had been served, and where the substantial repast still graced the table, though Tom's folded napkin and unused knife and fork bore evidence of the fact that he had not yet eaten. Nor did he apparently intend to do so, for through the open window came the sound of a strident voice that said:

'Put Jerry in the dog-cart directly, Wilkins; I am going to drive into Eddiscombe.'

I had rather have died than have owned to it, and yet I felt myself vanquished. Tom was a rough country man, and was a civilized London girl; he was, of course, unused to the ways and wiles of women, while at balls and kettledrums I had boasted many a conquest. Somehow, however, I could not manage Tom; I could not even prevent his managing me. Furthermore, a sense of depression actually came over me at the thought of his going out for the afternoon; surely in Aunt Mab's absence, it was his bounden duty to be my squire—nay, my slave.

I ate my luncheon, however, as I was very hungry, and I sat on feeling cross and lonely, moodily sipping my aunt's home-made ginger-beer with the melancholy reflection that it was not more flat than all the world besides to me, this long, long day, of all my days the flattest.

Suddenly the door burst open.

'Down, Sambo; down, down Chloe,' quoth my cousin to the big dogs that accompanied him, barking vociferously, and jumping on him with delight.

'I say, Letty, (Letitia, I mean) I've ordered the old trap round. I'm going to drive you to Eddiscombe.'

'You are?'

'I'm sorry, you know,' began Tom in a bungling sort of way, 'that I—I—I lost my temper, but I couldn't help it.'

'You are extremely rude,' I answered, with dignity.

'And you? what are you?' asked Tom, with a laugh. 'You'd better accept my apology with grace, Letty, before my humility dies out altogether. It's safe not to last long. Go and put on your hat and tippet.'

'My what?'

'Your bonnet and cloak, if you like that better. Of course, Tishy, I know it is simply idiotic for a man to lose his temper with a woman.'

'That is true.'

'A woman may do what she likes; it is all silly childishness, like the scratching of a kitten, or the anger of a young canary! A man shouldn't mind, if he is anything of a fellow, and, of course, he doesn't mind really.'

'My dear Tom,' I asked with some sarcasm, 'why do you seek my society if I am silly?'

'Why do you seek mine?' retorted Tom quickly.

'Why did you come into the dining-room, Miss Letty?'

'I—I didn't seek—'

'Oh, yes you did. Well, you are a dreary, lonely child, and—don't contradict, Tishy—and I pity you, and want to cheer you up. Besides, you are not bad looking, though you are my cousin. There's soft sawder for you! Why, you have been taught in books, Letitia, that woman's beauty is the mainspring of men's great deeds. What a poor, little, weak hand it is,' added Tom incoherently, taking my feeble member into his large, bronzed palm.

'I don't want it kissed, though,' said I, angrily snatching it away just in time to avert the catastrophe. 'How dare you, Tom!'

'I dare do all that may become a man,' replied Tom, grandiloquently. 'Do go and dress, Letty. Better a drive with a cousin and the bitter herb of tobacco than a dull afternoon and only the stalled ox of cold beef to comfort you.'

'Who is silly now? But you have eaten no cold beef yourself.'

'I stuffed myself with a late breakfast. Besides, you are like a sanitary vision—I see you better when I am fasting. Down, Sambo, down, sir. Now sit up and beg; of course you should put on your best manners like your master, for the sake of this fine lady from London.'

My aunt's dog-cart was a vehicle in which she would never trust herself, and which was therefore kept solely for the use of Tom. As for Jerry, she was a good, quiet beast. Her name was originally Egeria, but the stabte boy had contracted and vulgarized this appelation, much as the Aryan races have amalgamated the noble Sanscrit roots into their divers modern tongues.

Jerry trotted on affably, and my cousin, as we passed between the high hedges that wore the green mantle of Spring, discoursed with erudition of the neighborhood.

'So you see, Lettice,' said Tom, for the fifth or sixth time, 'that, when the old Squire died, he had got all his property comfortably packed into a ring fence, and when his first wife's step-daughter succeeded to her great aunt, who, as I told you, was the Squire's second cousin, once removed—why, Letitia, I do believe you are nearly asleep; you were actually nodding!'

"You are so—so entertaining. Tom. How pretty the wild violets are!"

'Dog violets, you mean.'

'I don't choose to call them so.'

'As you please. A violet or a lettuce by any other name—Letty, I want to ask you one thing.'

'Well?'

'Why are you so contradictious and quarrelsome?'

'I never was called quarrelsome before, Tom. I never am quarrelsome, except perhaps—'

'When you are with me, I understand. Well, I have a fellow feeling [illegible] me up uncommonly.'

'And you annoy me constantly.'

'I get angry with you perpetually.'

'I dislike you [illegible] Tom, you don't mind my speaking the truth?'

'Not in the least [illegible] Do you [illegible]'

'It cannot exceed mine for you.'

'Well,' said Tom with a half sigh, 'this is the first subject we have ever agreed on. Let us be satisfied, Tishy, to think that we can agree in something.'

Strangely enough, however, no woman wishes to be disliked, even by the object of her own detestation.

'I wonder why you dislike me, Tom,' I asked after a pause. It was foolish of me to ask, for of course Tom would answer me in his usual bantering way. But no, he spoke slowly and almost softly:

'I don't know, Tishy. It is owing to some intricate law of moral repulsion, I suppose—a sort of natural antipathy, the absolute reverse of elective affinity, in fact.

"I do not like thee, Doctor Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell."

But why do you dislike me, Letitia?'

'Oh, because you are rough and rude, and bearish and obstinate, and generally vexatious and detestable,' I answered with energy.

Tom laughed. His momentary softness had evidently departed. He pushed back from his brown forehead the woolen Tam o' Shanter that imprisoned his crisp, curly locks; he turned an amused glance toward me, and then he hugged himself and laughed in the absurd boisterous manner that was peculiarly his own, displaying two rows of strong white teeth, the most perfect, surely, in all the world.

'Here, hold the reins, cousin mine, and I will relieve you of my detestable company for a bit.' He flung himself out of the dog cart as he spoke, and proceeded to walk up the steep hill. Tom was singularly active and lithe; also he had a noble bearing. At the present time, he was clad in the most disgracefully old and badly made clothes it was possible to wear; his short, rough coat was ragged and ill-fitting, the sleeves and collar of his shirt were frayed at the edges, and there was an air, almost a majesty of grace about him that would have befitted a paladin of romance, and that was plainly visible despite his garb. As he strode on, his big sunburnt hand resting on the mare's shaggy mane, whistling as he went on for very lightheartedness and joy of life, I could not help wondering why I disliked Tom so much, and whether indeed it were possible to reconcile a thorough hatred of our cousins with a certain curious pleasure in their society. I wished that I could put my meditations into words, for Tom's benefit. Surely there was such a thing as progression by antagonism. What a pity, thought I, that women are so weak at definition and argument.

In the very midst of my metaphysical wonderings, Tom looked carelessly back over his shoulder, and my eye met his.

He laughed, he absolutely laughed again, a contemptuous, mocking laugh that jarred upon my feelings. With a look of withering scorn I leaned back in my seat and devoted myself altogether to the contemplation of the scenery around us. It was was very lovely. We were nearing Eddiscombe, a quaint little town embowered in trees, overlooking a narrow stretch of inland sea. The gray roofs shone in the sun, a thousand lights gleamed in the rippling water; an orchard full of rosy, blossoming trees, lay on our right hand; to the left, undulating green hills and slopes, while far beyond was the breezy moorland, and on the horizon some brown sails of fishing boats came skimming along the narrow blue line that was the open sea.

'Pretty, ain't it?' asked Tom. 'There's no place like England, no place like home, Lettice, after all.'

'But if you have never travelled, Tom?'

'That's the very reason why,' he replied, somewhat enigmatically, and leaping lightly into the dog-cart, he gave the bridle-reins a shake, and we set off at a swinging trot.

There are few things more delightful to my mind than passing quickly through the air, perched on the top of a high vehicle, the guidance of which is intrusted to a steady hand. It is charming to close the eyes and dream, secure and comfortably at ease, though the sense of swiftness almost catches the breath.

Some time had gone by thus peacefully when I said: 'How pleasant is this, Tom!'

But even while I spoke there was a sudden strange sound as though something in the rickety harness had given way, and a black object swayed for a moment to and fro about the mare's neck, close to her ears. The animal was frightened, doubtless, for our speed increased tenfold, and the old dog-cart lurched and swung from side to side.

'Oh, Tom, not so fast, not so fast!' I cried."

'Hush,' said Tom, under his breath.

"I stared at him, a vague dread chilling my heart. He was sitting bolt upright, nay, he was half standing. His lips, partly open, showed his tightly clenched teeth; his eyes were fixed, and he was frowning terribly. His strong hands held the reins in his powerful grasp, but the ribbons were strained, and seemed almost about to break asunder.

And then I knew that Jerry was running away, and that we were in danger.

I laid my hand upon the reins. 'Oh, Tom, let me help.' I whispered. But Tom shook off my hand with no gentle movement.

'Good God!' he said fiercely, 'let me alone, will you? Sit still—yes, you shall! Do as I tell you; do you hear?'

He glared at me for a moment; his blue eyes flashed like steel, and his face was quite white; I had never dreamed that Tom could look thus. I sat perfectly still, not altogether from obedience to Tom, of course, but from a wish to help him as well as from the consciousness that it was best to do so. Faster and faster grew Jerry's speed; my head swam as the landscape seemed to fly past, and we dashed on, sometimes spinning recklessly along the road, sometimes jolting and lurching dangerously over stones and rough places.

Suddenly Tom turned to me. 'Letty, you will promise to remain still, whatever happens?' he murmured hurriedly.

'Yes, yes; why?'

Tom gave no answer, but the next moment the dog cart swerved violently, the mare seemed about to climb the steep bank, and I was scarcely conscious of anything more, except an overwhelming surging sound in my ears.

Then directly after, as it appeared to me, I found myself unaccountably lying on the soft grass, with Tom's arms [illegible] my neck, and Tom's frightened [illegible] staring into mine.

'Oh, Letty, you are [illegible]' Tom incoherently.

I could not speak [illegible] dreaming; I [illegible] was hardly [illegible] never occurred [illegible] Tom's affectionate [illegible] was all [illegible] had [illegible]

[illegible] you forgive me? Oh, Letty, my darling, I nearly killed you. [illegible] you up [illegible] you were dead. [illegible]

There were two big tears in Tom's [illegible] all right [illegible]

And then he blushed deep red through his brown skin.

'Letty, give me a kiss, just one kiss.'

'Why? Oh, Tom, I can't, I can't.'

'Yes, you can, just one; because you hate me,' said Tom illogically, and so, without waiting my permission, he took me in his big, strong arms and held me. And a strange and sudden knowledge came to me that our hate was not hate after all, but only love in disguise. For indeed, from time immemorial, mythical and historical, has not the foolish young god been prone to disguise? As we sat hand in hand, gazing at each other, there was no need for speech, and Tom and I were both silently agreed that we had loved each other all our lives.

But at last he spoke: 'Letty, do you remember the first time I ever saw you?'

'Yes; it was at grandpapa's house at Twickenham. We were a party of children playing together, and a horrid little boy wanted to put some earwigs down my back, and you wouldn't let him.'

'I gave him a jolly threshing and made him eat one of his own earwigs. And the second time I saw you, Letty, you cried because I made you sit in a cherry tree and wouldn't let you come down until you had eaten the cherries I had picked for you.'

'And my French governess cried also, and said you had a bad heart.'

'So she did. Well, the third time we met you were grown up and wouldn't speak to me at all, so it was my turn to be in Coxentry.'

'And how about Jerry?' I asked after a pause.

'She is in the sand pit, probably. I tried to upset the trap to save us from worse destruction. I didn't know exactly what to do,' added Tom ingenuously. 'But the old mare disapproved of my plans, and spilt us, and went on her way rejoicing.'

'Oh, Tom!'

'So now you must go home, Letty. Or stay, let us go as far as that white farm house. It will do you good to rest a bit, anyhow.'

We walked awhile, and then at a turn in the road, we came upon Jerry, quietly grazing by the hedge, the broken reins hanging loosely about her neck, and the old dog cart, scarcely injured, still at her heels. She allowed Tom to go up to her and stroke her neck and examin her hocks and fetlocks with a learned hand, and lead her) for she was not in the least hurt) in the direction of the farm.

Then Tom, who was a master in such work, unharnessed [illegible] and took her round to the stables, tended her and washed her, and mended the dog-cart with sundry ropes and bits of wood, thereby earning the unbounded admiration and respect of half a dozen loutish laborers, while I sat in the goodwife's parlor drinking tea, and endeavoring to ascertain the exact ages of her nine children.

It was late afternoon, almost evening, when Tom and I set out on our homeward drive. The aspect of the landscape had altogether changed. The sun, though not yet set, was hidden behind a bank of shining clouds; the quiet sea lay like burnished silver in the distance. The greenness of the earth seemed to have given place to subtile and harmonious tones of gray, and over our happy spirits had fallen a radiant and veil of silent, calm delight that was somewhat similar. Tom drove slowly; every now and then he turned toward me his joyous, loving eyes, and I stole my hand gently into his.

It was dark when we reached home. Aunt Mab was in an agony in kindly solicitude, anxiously expecting us.

'Why, Letty—why, my dear, how late you are!'

'Oh, no, it is not late, auntie, surely.'

'But it is. And you have had such a long day, you poor dear! and you have been with Tom after all. Why, I was positively afraid something had happened. Has he been very rude, my dear, and bothered you very much?'

'Oh, Aunt Mab, Tom is never really rude.'

'Well, I don't know; you said so yourself, sometimes. But, never mind, the longest day comes to an end, child.'

'Dear Aunt Mab, it has been a lovely day, only I am so sorry it's over.'

My aunt stared at me with undisguised amazement. 'Have you lost your senses, child?'

'She did at one time,' said Tom, composedly; 'but she has found them now.'

'And then he laughed a happy and very loud laugh that somehow did not jar upon my nerves in the very least, and then he seized hold of Aunt Mab by both her hands and hugged her rapturously.

'The truth is, Letty and I are going to be married, and so we mean to spend ever so many long days together.'

'Well,' said Aunt Mab, as soon as she had regained her breath, 'people do say that it is well to begin with a little aversion.'

'But it was the dog cart,' I pleaded incoherently.

'Ah, I see,' said Aunt Mab, nodding her head.

But she did not see, quite. For none but Tom and I could possibly know how happy we were at that time, and what is more, none can know how truly and intensely happy we have been since then. We never quarrel now—never; I think we got through all our quarreling beforehand. Some folks get tired of their love making before long, but we have still a great deal of that in the future, I trust. We had bought a new dog cart, and when Tom and I go contentedly driving up and down the steep Devonshire lanes, Aunt Mab smiles and calls us Darby and Joan. And sometimes, when Tom is in a [illegible] and poetic mood (which doesn't happen very often, by the by) I [illegible] as I lean my [illegible] shoulder.

'Dear Tom, [illegible] live long, long [illegible] at last I shall [illegible]

"John Anderson, my jo, John [illegible]

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Venders of spring water in Boston do a profitable business.

Gen. McClellan, who spent a long time in England a few years ago, has written a paper on the present war in that country for the forthcoming *Century*. It contains some severe criticisms on the English military methods there.

Measures were being taken to supply Litchfield, Ill., with coal gas when an enormous flow of natural gas from an oil-well near by showed the people a cheaper and better means of illumination. The former project has therefore been abandoned and the new one taken up.

It was thought in a Moline Court of law, that a Chinese witness did not understand the nature of an oath; but when, in response to a question as to what would become of him if he swore falsely, he said: "Go to hellee, allee samee Melican man," there was no further objection to his testimony.

There are 3,000 applications for the 800 new clerkships in the Interior Department. When the places have been filled there will be 800 old and young men who will have entered upon thankless duties which unfit them for other occupations, but which give them a frantic desire to be in the pay of the Government, and 2,200 others who ought to thank their stars that they failed to obtain places.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A Kansas story is about three mice that rolled an egg down a stairway without breaking. One held the egg in a close embrace, while the others rolled him like a ball from one step to the other, always managing to let him strike on his back, thus protecting the egg. The man who says he saw it does not hesitate to add that they rolled the egg to a small hollow in the floor, which steadied it while they cut through the shell with their teeth and emptied it.

Matthew Arnold, in one of his "mixed essays," gives expression to the opinion that ere long the whole world will be Americanized. Events seem likely to verify the prediction. What would Horace Walpole say if he were to be told that Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, would, less than a century after his death, be purchased by an American company for the purpose of converting it into a hotel conducted upon American principles! Yet such is the fact.

John Bright received a large company of Americans at his home in London on July 24. The company consisted of 25 young men and women, chosen from the various departments of Tordan & Marsh's dry goods store in Boston. The firm have arranged to send at their own expense 25 of the persons employed by them yearly to Europe. The aim is to familiarize the persons selected with the manners, customs of the Old World.

There is a pretty little touch of nature in one of Emerson's letters to Carlyle, just published in England. "I have a new reason," wrote the American, "why I should not come to England—a blessed babe named Ellen, almost three weeks old, a little, fair, soft lump of contented humanity, incessantly sleeping, and with an air of incurious security that says she has come to stay, has come ... which has nothing mean and quite piques me."

Philadelphia barbers are getting tired of working on Sunday, submitting to arrest for breaking the Sabbath, paying the legal fines, and thus accommodating their patrons at their own expense. Many of them have concluded that this weekly performance is not an agreeable form of martyrdom, and will hereafter close their shops after the last customer has been shaved on Saturday night. Some of the cases will probably be taken up on appeal for the purpose of establishing the law.

A young man who was walking in the suburbs of New Orleans last Monday afternoon when a thunder storm suddenly came up stepped into a negro's cabin by the roadside, and sitting down took a New Testament from his pocket and began to read. A moment afterward he was struck dead by lightning. At last accounts the body had not been identified, and the case is likely to be remembered as that of the young man who was struck by lightning while reading the Bible. He certainly could not have been in a better frame of mind for encountering sudden death. His face was unscarred and as peaceful as if he had dropped asleep over his book.

The subject of the Greenwood cup this year is the parting of Hotspur and Lady Percy; and the pair are represented as they might have stood at the moment when, to his wife's question: "What is it carries you away?" Percy answers: "Why, my horse, my love—my horse." He forms the center of the group, wearing his armor, with his gantlets hanging at the hilt of his sword, the right hand held out toward the head of the room. His lady is on his left, her head bent toward him and she holds his little finger in both her hands, as if to carry out her half-playful, half-shrewish threat: "In faith, I'll break thy little finger, Harry, an if thou wilt not tell me all things true."

A case involving the question of how much liquor in the jury-room will invalidate a California verdict has just been ordered to a new trial. The Supreme Court held that although in many States even the smallest amount of liquor supplied to a jury would be sufficient ground for a new trial, in the genial atmosphere of California there must be enough to get them drunk. In the particular case before the Court 20 gallons of beer, two bottles of claret, two gallons of other wine and an indefinite quantity of whisky were held to be more than 12 good men and true ought to drink during the intervals of an eight days' trial, and their verdict was accordingly set aside.

FOR THE LADIES.

Sarah Bernhardt talks of playing Hamlet. If she is as thin as ever, then her—that is, the portion of her anatomy just below the knees, will look like No. 11 on a door-plate.

There are "no nice young gentlemen" at Saratoga this season, and parents who are paying $5 a day all round at the hotels in ... daughters are

THE COPTS.

The True Descendants of the Ancient Egyptians.

Their Resemblance to Their Ancestors—How They Dress and Live—Their Domestic and Business Habits—Their Excellence in Mathematics—Their Ability as Teachers—How They are Treated by the Moslems—The Coptic Population—The Coptic Church—Their Heresies—The Coptic Lent—Their Monasteries, Prayers and Superstitions—Their Patriarch.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Of all the different people inhabiting Egypt, the Copts alone may be justly said to be descended from the ancient Egyptians. They are called 'Uptee in Cairo but Gubtee in Upper Egypt—a name which they themselves consider to be a part of the Greek word Aegyptos—or Egypt—whereas other authorities derive it from Coptos, a poor place now, but once the more important City in the country. The resemblance they bear to the ancient Egyptians sculptured in the ruins of Thebes and Karnak, especially in their thick lips, curly hair, and low stature, in the latter particular presenting a strong contrast with the Arab *fellaheen*, has been often marked—and it is strange that, after so many centuries of admixture with the nations that have supplanted them, they should still preserve such distinctive features of race. A peculiar garb and turban once marked them out from their fellow-citizens; but there is nothing in the dress of the Copt now to distinguish him from the Moslem. The Fatimite Kalif El Hakim, the inventor of the Druse religion, who came to the throne in the year 386 of the Hegira, persecuted both Jews and Copts, and compelled the latter to wear a black turban and a gray kuftan robe—a mark of obloquy which seems to have continued in force up to the days of the Osmanli Pashas, and was not removed till the reign of Mohammed Ali. He placed the Copts on an equality with the Moslem Egyptians in most respects, and among the privileges he conceded to them none were more prized, probably, than the permission to wear the white and red turban.

THEIR DRESS AND HABITATIONS.

The black turban is now only worn by the Copt priests. Those Copts who are in the public service are obliged to wear the European dress, and some of them who are not so employed do so in the Winter, returning in the hot weather to the cooler kuftan. The Copt girls, and married women, up to a certain age, except those in mourning, wear the white burks' or face vail (which is also more common among their poor women than among the Muslimeh); but after 50 the black vail is usual. They black their eyes with kohl, like the Moslem women, and are as inveterate in the use of the brown stain of the henna for their finger-nails. In most Copt houses of the better sort, both in Cairo and the country towns on the Nile, there is an apartment on the ground floor called the "mandarah," with a wide grated window looking on the street or court, where male callers are received who are not of a character or a standing to be introduced to the female members of the family. But it is not the custom of Copt girls or women to veil their faces in the house. The "mandarah" is usually lined with divans, but is sometimes furnished with tables and chairs, and here Copt strangers are "put up" who find themselves without a lodging when away from home. The offer of a bed is no empty compliment; and it is accepted as a matter of course. A Copt in Cairo or in the country need never suffer the expense and discomforts of an Egyptian hotel. The construction of their houses does not differ materially from that of those inhabited by Moslems, although in most cases they have been for generations in the same family. Many of the better class show the remains of richly paneled ceilings, and have often stained glass windows, which are not common in other houses in Cairo. They use pictures, too—usually pictures of the saints, often brought from Jerusalem on the return of a Copt pilgrimage—as moral decorations the most popular subject being St. George (the Coptic saint) overcoming the Dragon. The Copts, owing to

AN ACTIVE TURN OF MIND

and studious habits, take both their pleasure and business less lazily than the Moslems. They are not such inveterate smokers (priests, and those being trained for the priesthood, affecting to think it wrong to smoke at all), but they are quite as much addicted to coffee drinking. They are excellent accountants, many of them at an early age evincing an extraordinary appetite for "mental" arithmetic—a gift which has helped them not only into business houses, but also into clerkships into every department of the Government. The Copts are also very ready in acquiring languages, and are beginning to compete with Syrians and Maltese for places of interpreters in the Government and Consular services. In the Government Mohammedan schools the teachers of modern languages are, without a single exception, Copts. Those who turn their attention to manual industries are mostly builders and carpenters, goldsmiths or silversmiths. These two latter trades they have practically in their own hands in Cairo, the Moslem Egyptian not attempting to interfere with their monopoly. In the country villages the post of register of taxes is always held by a Copt, his proficiency in arithmetic again standing him good stead.

... SUBJECT

century or two ago, as the ruined temple of this faith scattered all over the country from Cairo to Assovan bear witness. To put down the Copts at Cairo at 30,000 is probably overshooting the mark, while the estimate of half a million, which they themselves form of their entire strength in the Khedive's dominions, is very doubtful. In the Fayoon district and in Luxor, however, the Copts are very numerous, and many of the villages in Upper Egypt are exclusively peopled by them. As for the stories Cairene Moslems tell of thousands of Copts being converted to El Islam every year, they deserve no credence. There was a time, no doubt, when their despised and degraded condition held out to them a strong inducement to secede to the ranks of a religious profession that placed honors and emoluments at once within their reach. But it is now some years since, as far as public burdens or political privileges are concerned, Copts have been placed upon the same level as Greeks and Moslems. They cannot, it is true, attain to the rank of a Pasha, as even an Armenian may; nor in the army (in which ex-Khedive Ismail permitted them to serve) can they hope, as the law stands, to rise above a Captain's rank. But there are more Coptic beys than one in the Egyptian civil service. Nowadays, therefore, it is little to their interest to exchange the liturgy of St. Gregory of Nazianzen for the Koran; and in fact the few Copts who apostatize to Islam mostly do so when they contract marriage with Moslem women, and these marriages are anything but common. The Cairene Greeks, who do not care to conceal the aversion they feel for them, call the Copts Eutychians, Monophysites, or Monothelites, and sometimes Jacobites, from Jacobus Baradaeus, the Syrian apostle who did so much to propogate the Coptic heresy.

THEIR HERESIES

were publicly condemned by the Council of Chalcedon in the year 451 A. D., and for 200 years afterward they suffered continual persecution at the hands of the orthodox church—persecutions, however, which they were able to repay with some interest when Amer and his Arabs came. Then they combined with the Moslem against their fellow Christians, and continued during the greater part of their history to evince a far greater tolerance for the followers of the Prophet, than for the Greek, the Armenian, or even the Roman Catholic Church. In the present day perhaps the Protestants in Egypt are looked upon with less favor by the Coptic clergy. Protestants are spoken of derisively as a "prayerless people," and their indifference to fasts moves the indignation of a church which lays particular stress on the efficacy of a severe and frequent mortification of the flesh. The Coptic Lent, or the Great Fast, as it is called in Cairo, is observed for 55 days and it is preceded by a fast which has nothing corresponding to it in other Christian Churches, held in commemoration of that of Nineveh. This lasts three days, and for this period the strictest of the Copts allow no food of any kind to pass their lips. During Lent only a vegetable diet is permitted; but during the 28 days of the fast of the Nativity, preceding Christmas, the shorter fast of the Apostles succeeding the Ascension, which commemorates the period when the Apostles fasted when they lost their Lord and the 15 days fast of the Virgin, it is customary to eat fish, milk, butter and vegetables. Intolerance is not the only vice to which

THE COPTIC PRIEST

is charged with being particularly prone. He is called grasping, licentious and ignorant by Greek and Roman Catholic alike. The charge of avarice and immorality he may fairly throw back on those who make it; to that of ignorance he may reply that (with no help from without) his Coptic schools are rapidly improving; while there are many charitable spirits in the church who look hopefully forward to the time when their differences with the Greek shall disappear. The Copts, in facts have on several occasions offered to meet their old persecutor more than half way, and the late Patriarch Cyril very seriously incurred the Khedive's displeasure on account of his Greek tendencies. To this day many of the Copts believe that he was poisoned by the ex-Khedive's order. The present Patriarch, Cyril XIV., the 120th successor of St. Mark, is a handsome thoughtful man of something more than middle age. He is not difficult of access, and receives with becoming diffidence the expressions of a more profound homage than is paid to the Khedive Tewfik. It may be that, even after nearly 20 years of town life, he still retains something of the humility of the monk of the desert he once was; although his position compels him to assume, and his income of $250 a month (swelled considerably by irregular contributions) warrants him in assuming, what in Cairo is considered princely magnificence. He is, in fact, after the Khedive, and a Greek merchant or two, the best lodged man in Cairo, and has probably more chairs than any one else can boast of in that metropolis of divans. He is courteous to foreigners, of whatever religion they may be.

THE PATRIARCH

is always chosen among the monks of the Convent of St. Anthony, in the Eastern Desert, near the Red Sea. When the Patriarchate is vacant, the Superior of the Convent nominates a dozen or so monks whom he considers fitted for the office. Their names are then written on separate pieces of paper and placed in a drawer. To insure fair play the lot is drawn by a child. The early successors of St. Mark lived according to very rigid rules. Even the late Cyril always wore coarse woolen next his skin and was ... intervals during the

the marriage contract is signed between the "Wekeels" or representatives of the bride and bridegroom. This is done in the presence of a priest and several witnesses. It is called "El Cabanout," or Our Father, because it begins by reciting the Lord's prayer.

THE MARRIAGE

takes place almost always on a Sunday night, but in rich families the festivities in connection with it begin several days before. On Saturday the bride is accompanied by her female relatives and friends to the bath, where she spends the greater part of the day, and the same night the father gives a grand supper. On Sunday evening, about 7 o'clock, she is taken in a grand procession to the bridegroom's house. First come torch-bearers to show the way, and the musicians playing the Arab pipes and beating the "Tarraoukeh;" then the friends of the bridegroom, walking two by two, and each carrying a lighted candle; and lastly, the bride, who is completely enveloped in a red cashmere shawl. She is always supported by two young kinsmen and followed by her girl friends uttering cries of joy. As she arrives at the bridegroom's house a lamb is slaughtered on the threshold, and she steps over its blood. The flesh is afterward given away to the poor. At the marriage service the same engagements of love and fidelity are entered into as in other Christian churches, and several chapters of the Old and New Testament are read both in Coptic and Arabic. At its conclusion a supper is given by the bridegroom's father, the festivities being prolonged with music and dancing till the next morning. The funeral customs of the Copts are not unlike those of the Moslem Egyptians, only that the cross is substituted for the Koran in the procession, and there are no hired mourners. The richer among them used to repair to the cemeteries on the feasts of the Nativity, Epiphany and Easter, passing the entire night at the tombs of their relations; at the same time a distribution of food and clothing was made to their indigent coreligionists. But this custom has now very nearly disappeared.

THE BREWERS' MORTGAGE.

The Incumbrance Alleged to Have Been Placed Upon the Democratic Party.

Cleveland Voice.

Know all Men by these Presents;

I, John G. Thompson, for and in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Ohio, Grantor: For the consideration of $30,000, received in full satisfaction from the Brewers and Saloon Keepers of the State of Ohio the Grantees, do Give, Grant, Barter, Sell and Convey unto the said Grantees, their successors and assigns the Bourbon Democrats of the State of Ohio, be the same more or less. *To Have and to hold* the above bargained Party, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto the said Grantee, their successors and assigns. And I, the said Thompson, in behalf of the said Committee, do for said Committee and its successors, executors and administrators, covenant with said Grantees, their successors and assigns, that at and until the ensealing of these presents, we are well seized of the above described goods, as a good and indefeasible estate in Fee Simple, and have good right to bargain and sell the same in manner and form as above described; and that the same are free from all incumbrances, and will Warrant and Defend Said Goods with the appurtenances thereunto belonging to the said Grantees, their successors and assigns forever, against all lawful claims and demands whatsoever.

The Condition of this Deed is such, That whereas the said Brewers and Saloon Keepers of Ohio, have executed and delivered to the said John G. Thompson a promissory undertaking for $30,000.

Now if the said Executive Committee, through its Chairman, John G. Thompson, shall deliver the said Bourbon Democracy to the said Brewers and Saloon Keepers for their use and behoof to the end that the said Democratic party shall repeal all laws now upon the statute books, regulating the sale or manufacture or in any way restraining the free use of all intoxicating liquors, beer and wine included, upon all days of the week, by all persons resident in the State, irrespective of age, sex, color, or previous condition of servitude, then the above deed shall be void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue in law.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal this 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

[Seal.] JOHN G. THOMPSON.

Signed, sealed and delivered, in presence of Jno. W. Newman, Clark Irvine.

State of Ohio, Hamilton County, SS.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally appeared the above named John G. Thompson, who acknowledged that he did sign and seal the foregoing instrument, and that the same is his free act and deed.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and official seal this 28th day of July. A. D., 1882.

[Seal.] JOHN SCHMIDT, Notary Public.

POLYGAMY.

Bill Nye on the Malarious Mormon.

Laramie Boomerang.

Our esteemed Mormon cotemporary says:

"It is often charged that the 'Mormons' are under bondage to their ecclesiastical leaders. The truth is that there is, if anything, too much laxity of discipline among us. The lines are very loose."

This is true. We have heard little remarks going around through our best circles to the effect that in the Mormon Church there was too much laxity and that the lines were too loose. This is the state of affairs that is bound to exist in a society where a man has a different sized corset hanging on each of his bed posts and a new style in each chair in his boudoir and is proud of it. We hope we may be pardoned for speaking with some degree of freedom of the condition of affairs in Zion, because our mission on earth is to make men better. That is why we burn the midnight ... and aim our wormwood ... pen at sin wherever it shows its ... hing face. And we are not making a rule which we are unwilling to ... by. We have worried along now several years with only one wife and ... gh we have added many household attractions to our palatial home, we never sighed for a variegated col... n of home ties. We never pined to ... the marriage record of our family ... look like a hotel register. One ... try, one flag and one wife, is the ... orm we stand on and it would be a ... y good motto for other people who ... not in the cannibal business to adopt. ... ivilized nations, of course, are sup... d to be more reckless and a little more ... mporaneous and off-hand in their ... ital relations, but here in the ... e of enlightment and statutes in such ... made and provided, we want to see ... lines drawn somewhere. It has been ... ed that the Mormons took the desert ... l made it blossom as the rose, and, ... y ought to get a corner on the home-tie ... siness; but we disagree with this statement. The Mormons took the most ... tile valley in the universe, and after a ... od many years got the watermelon, the ... ape, the mulberry and the camel hair ... d to grow luxuriantly in the Valley of ... e Jordan; but they have planted in ... at delightful vale a large and vigorous ... ell which will take $75,000,000 worth ... legislation and perhaps hogheads of ... oice gore to disinfest.

If the River and Harbor bill appro... iation had been set aside for dredging ... d purifying Utah and abolishing the ... ad cats and polygamous debris of the ... bernacle, it would not have met with ... at open hostility on the part of the ... blic and the press that it has. There ... thousands of stirring, active, intelligent ... nerican citizens of Yankee descent, ... o are waiting till their families will ... ve a home in Utah protected by the ... al laws and Caucasian social customs, ... d then they will make the modern Zion ... t up and hump itself with teeming ... lustries that will make Utah think she ... s been slumbering for 20 years.

... n the language of that illustrious bard ... ose name has at this moment escaped ... r memory, we don't believe a polyga... us community ought to sass the ... vernment with so much impunity.

The Gay and Festive Fly.

Boston Commercial-Bulletin.

The fly now takes the mountain air on the peak of some grand old bald ... d, and his morning bath luxuriously ... he milk jug.

DUBLIN SENSATION.

A Member of Parliament Sentenced to Three Months' Imprisonment for Contempt of Court.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—E. Dwyer Grey, Member of Parliament and proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment and £500 fine for contempt of court in publishing a letter of O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, accusing the jury which convicted Francis Hines of the murder of John Doloughty of being drunk on the night previous to the day the verdict was given, and an article commenting thereon. O'Brien and Davitt were put out of Court.

Grey, after being sentenced, was handed over to the custody of the City Coroner. The latter evinced some reluctance to take charge of him, but the Judge called upon him to do his duty. The Coroner, whose intervention was necessary, because Grey was High Sheriff of the City of Dublin, then conveyed the prisoner to Richmond prison.

Grey, at the expiration of his term, must find sureties for himself for £500 and the two others £2,000 each. The decision of the Court caused a great sensation. Grey was Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1880, and was nominated a second time for 1881, but declined the nomination.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—In the Commons this afternoon the Speaker read a letter from Judge Lawson announcing the committal of Grey. Gladstone stated that precedents in cases similar to that of Grey, show that the appointment of a Committee is the proper course. At the present period of the session, however, it is too late to secure the appointment of a representative committee. He did not, moreover, know any way in which the committee could release Grey if they wished to do so. He therefore made a purely formal motion that the letter of Judge Lawson be placed on the table. A passing reference of Gladstone to an address to the Crown for the removal of Judge Lawson as one of the possible alternative courses was received with loud cheers from the Irish members.

Sexton attacked Judge Lawson for preventing Grey from making a defense. The proposal of Gladstone is simply a means to defer the matter until Grey's term expires.

Grey has telegraphed the Speaker and Gladstone informing them of his committal and the refusal of Judge Lawson to grant him an adjournment of his case.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—A meeting at which Lord Mayor Dawson presided, was held at the Mansion House to-day, for the purpose of starting the fund for the assistance of evicted tenants. Parnell and Dillon were present. The attendance was large. The Lord Mayor read a letter from Grey, dated in prison; he enclosed £20 and declared their cause was that of justice and progress.

The reading of the letter was received with cheers and shouts of "Down with Lawson!" The police apprehend disturbances to-night, as great indignation prevails.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—The Freeman's Journal, of which Grey is proprietor, says: "Grey's sentence is absolutely unparalleled. He only received notice of the nature of the proceedings against him Tuesday night and was without any time to prepare his defense, which would probably have consisted of affidavits sustaining the truth of his published assertion. If his imprisonment tends in any way toward the reform of the legal abuses and promotion of freedom of the press, he will cheerfully endure it."

LONDON, Aug. 17.—William Johnson, Attorney General for Ireland, stated the details of the composition of juries with a view to rebut the accusations. He declared nothing could be worse than Grey's conduct. The Attorney General added, now that the statement relative to the drunkenness of the jury that convicted Hynes had been repeated in Parliament, Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, would investigate it with regard to carrying out the capital sentence passed upon Hynes.

Plunket, conservative member for Dublin University, supported the Government. He considered that, in consequence of Grey's high position it was right his punishment should have been exemplary. The debate was continued until the suspension of the afternoon sitting, the Irish members repeating Sexton's accusations. At the resumption of the sitting the debate relative to the sentence imposed upon Grey was not resumed owing to the absence of Irish members.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

How the Wild Man of the Forest is to be Chased Back and Forth by American and Mexican Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Advance sheets of a small document printed in English and Spanish have come to hand, and contain some curious provisions in regard to the agreement between the United States and Mexico as to how the Indians shall be chased back and forth over the boundary with a rifle in one hand and this treaty in the other. It will be possible to run an Indian over the line without the violation of international law. The Indian must in each case be a savage Indian, and the troops must not pursue him over the line at a point within six miles of a settlement.

One interesting feature of the treaty is that the Senate of the United States of Mexico has authorized the President of that Republic to allow the passing of Mexican troops into the United States and of the United States troops into Mexico, and the constitution of the United States empowering the President of the United States to allow the passage without the consent of the Senate. This agreement does not require the sanction of the Senate of either country, and will begin to take effect 20 days after the date, July 29, 1882. The memorandum of agreement is entered into, on behalf of their respective Governments, by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, and it agrees that the regular federal troops of the two Republics may reciprocally cross the boundary of the two countries when they are in close pursuit of a band of savage Indians, upon certain conditions, which are enumerated as follows: The crossing agreed upon shall only occur in the unpopulated or desert parts of the boundary line. For the purpose of this agreement, the unpopulated or desert parts are defined to be all those points which are at least two leagues distant from an encampment or town of either country. No crossing of troops of either country shall take place from Capitan Leal, a Town on the Mexican side of the Rio Dravo, 20 Mexican leagues, 52 English miles above Piedras Negras to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The commander of the troops, which cross the frontier in pursuit of Indians, shall at the time of crossing, or before, if possible, give notice of his march to the nearest military commander or civil authority of the country whose territory he enters. The pursuing force shall retire to its own territory as soon as it shall have fought the band of which it is in pursuit or have lost its trail. In no case shall the forces of the two countries respectively, establish themselves or remain in the foreign territory longer than is necessary to make the pursuit of the band whose trail they follow.

The abuses which may be committed by the forces which cross into the territory of the other nation shall be punished by the government to which the forces belong according to the gravity of the offense and in conformity to its laws if the abuses had been committed in its own territory. The said government being further under obligation to withdraw the guilty parties from the frontier. In the case of offenses which may be committed by the inhabitants of the one country against the foreign forces which may be within its limits, the government of said country shall only be responsible to the government of the other for denial of justice in the punishment of the guilty.

This agreement is to remain in force for two years, and may be terminated by either government on four months' notice to the other to that effect.

A Crooked Pension Agent.

CARMI, Ill., Aug. 17.—Deputy United States Marshal McCord was in the City last night, and this morning carried off John R. Wilson, who is charged with crooked transactions in pension matters. Mrs. Melinda Mitchell was entitled to a pension through the loss of her son; her relatives would do nothing, and Wilson agreed to secure her rights for one-half of the amount. He paid all the expenses, did all the work, and when the money—$1,868.70—was received, the relatives then became very anxious about the old lady, and as a result they refused to go half with Wilson, offering him but $200. He demanded $500; and it was finally agreed to give him that amount. The old lady then gave all the money into his keeping, and he pretended to disappear, when the relatives then agreed to ratify the original contract. Wilson then "came back" and, he claims, turned over the full amount and got her receipt; but others claim that while the receipt covers the full amount, but $905 was paid over. It will be apt to go hard with Wilson, though by rights the relatives are not rightly entitled to receive the money. A conservator was yesterday appointed by the Court for Mrs. Mitchell.

DORSEY'S LETTER.

Mr. Bliss Surprised at Dorsey's Statements—Conkling Urging the Nomination of Morton, While Dorsey Wanted Folger for Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Mr. George Bliss, one of the special counsel for the Government in the prosecution of the star route conspirators, in an interview in regard to the Dorsey-Garfield letter, said:

"There are one or two things about that letter that are a surprise to me. The history of the transaction was this: Certain parties had been writing from New York to Gen. Garfield, objecting to any friend of Mr. Conkling having any influence with him. One or two addressed him with great familiarity, as if they were old friends. Gen. Garfield transmitted these letters to Mr. Knox, who had been his class-mate in college and his intimate friend, and asked him to find out something about them. In the same connection, he made some inquiry with reference to Judge Folger, his attention having been attracted to him by the fact that he had run ahead of the Presidential ticket at the preceding election. Mr. Knox came to see me. I gave him such information as I could about the writers of the letters, and then took occasion to impress upon him that while I personally was not on friendly terms with Sen. Conkling, that I considered it would be a great mistake for Gen. Garfield to start off with his Administration without treating Mr. Conkling with consideration; that, whatever might be said, Mr. Conkling was entitled to be treated as the leader of the Republican party of the State. As a result of the interviews it developed that Mr. Conkling was urging Mr. Morton as Secretary of the Treasury, and also insisting upon it that, whether Morton was appointed or not, the State of New York was entitled to be considered in the selection of the Secretary of the Treasury, even if they were not entitled to have it. It had been announced in some of the papers that because Wall street was within the boundaries of the State of New York, Garfield, under the instigation of Western men, had decided that the Secretary of the Treasury could not come from the State of New York. That view I earnestly combatted, claiming that it was, in the first place, an insult to the State of New York to rule it out without reference to what name it might present, and that, moreover, it was inconsistent with some assurances which had been given during the campaign, and had been acted upon by Mr. Conkling and his friends, though I had no evidence that those assurances were directly authorized by Gen. Garfield."

In regard to the selection of Mr. Folger, Mr. Bliss said:

"In the course of these conversations, as it appeared that there were well-founded objections to Mr. Morton becoming Secretary of the Treasury, the question came up of who else New York had to present, and Judge Folger's name was suggested. I knew that Mr. Dorsey was earnestly in favor of the nomination of Judge Folger, and therefore—I think at Mr. Knox's request, but it may have been at my own suggestion—I introduced Knox to Dorsey, and Dorsey proceeded to urge the propriety of Folger's appointment. The result was that Dorsey, myself and Knox were all of us of the opinion that Folger was the man for the Secretary of the Treasury. The thing that surprises me in the letter of Dorsey as now published is this: That in my interviews with him he was very critical upon, if not denunciatory of Mr. Conkling, because he said Mr. Conkling was insisting upon Mr. Morton and nobody else, and Mr. Dorsey was very decidedly of the opinion that Morton would not do for Secretary of the Treasury. Now, in the letter that he publishes, he praises Conkling, and insists upon it that he was the person to be consulted. In my interviews with Mr. Dorsey, I had to urge upon him that Mr. Conkling was entitled to consideration and recognition. Dorsey agreed to it, but claimed that, so far as his views upon the question of the Secretary of the Treasury were concerned, he ought to be overruled. Now, in the letter, he insists upon it that Mr. Conkling is to have every consideration. I don't pretend to explain the discrepancy.

"So far as Gen. Arthur is concerned, Mr. Dorsey claimed that Arthur was in a position where he could not take any decided ground, because he said that Arthur's good judgment must lead him to see that Morton would not do for Secretary of the Treasury, and, at the same time, his relations to Conkling and to Morton would prevent him from saying so. My whole relation to the matter arose from the application of Mr. Knox to me for information, and subsequently from the approval of Gen. Garfield of views which I expressed, and which were communicated to him, as to the treatment that ought to be given to Sen. Conkling."

In conclusion, Mr. Bliss said: "Some of the papers have intimated that my prosecution of Mr. Dorsey in the star route cases was prompted by the fact of his writing this letter. I never saw the letter nor heard of it until it was published yesterday, and I never understood that he had ever criticised any acts of mine in connection with those matters."

GOV. SPRAGUE

Patrolling with a Rifle to Prevent the Sale of His Property.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15.—The Sprague farm and mansion at Canonchet were sold at auction to-day by order of Trustee Chafee for $62,250, to Frank D. Moulton, of New York. William Sprague had partially torn down the bridge leading to the place and patrolled the avenue to the house armed with a rifle. The auctioneer stood on the wreck to complete the sale.

Prohibition Argument in Missouri.

MONTGOMERY CITY, Aug. 17.—Dr. Brooks, of Warrensburg, spoke here last night on Prohibition. He said he was a life-long Democrat, and was on the Confederate side during the war; he is not ashamed of anything he did, but is proud of it. He honors the great leaders of the rebellion, and is teaching his children that way. He and his associates lost their slaves. The German soldiers took their negros without paying for them, when the negros were hurting nobody. Now the scale is turned, the Prohibitionists intend to squelch the German brewery and distillery without paying for them. They are injuries to humanity. No man is to be sent to the Legislature who will not pledge himself to favor submitting a prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people. Vest's letter was torn into shreds. The State Democratic platform is grand. He thinks it enables any true Prohibitionist to make war on the brewers' camp. It is good enough for him.

Fears of an Indian Outbreak.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 18.—The commanding officer at Fort Robinson telegraphed to army headquarters here that he had dispatches from Agent McGillicuddy, at the Pine Ridge Agency, to the effect that Red Cloud notified him that he must leave the Agency by October 1. The Agent also informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that Red Cloud had been sullen ever since he was deposed from the chieftainship by Gen. Crook. For this reason Agent McGillicuddy deposed him from the chieftainship of his own bands. Seven thousand Sioux are at Pine Ridge, and 7,000 at Rosebud Agency. In case of the outbreak there will be about 3,000 warriors.

Chalmers, of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Sec. Henderson, of the Republican Congressional Committee, says that the stories of thousand of dollars being sent into Mississippi to aid in the election of Chalmers are made out of whole cloth. Not a dollar, he declares, has yet been sent there, nor has the committee extended any assistance whatever to Mr. Chalmers.

A prominent Republican from the same State says the Republicans will wait to hear Chalmers' speeches before doing anything for him. If these speeches have the right ring he will be assisted; if not, he will receive no help from Republicans.

Another Colony for Minnesota.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—Sales were perfected to-day of 50,000 acres of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway lands in Lincoln, Jackson, Martin, Fairbault, and Freeport Counties, Minn., to A. Boyson, Danish Vice Consul at Milwaukee, who has 50 families on their way from Denmark to settle on the lands. Other colonists are coming. The price was $4.25 per acre.

Murdered by Apaches.

TUCSON, Arizona, Aug. 18.—Advices from Magdalena, Sonora, to the 15th, say the Apaches continue their raids in the vicinity of Ures. A band of 70 to 100 is now raiding Sonora River Valley. Don Valles of Cuerbetes Ranche, and a number of others in the valley, were killed last week. Over 100 people have been killed in the vicinity of Ures within the last month.

Honors to the Late Sen. Hill.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—A mass meeting this evening adopted resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the people at the death of Sen Hill. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral. Residences and stores are draped in mourning. Alex. H. Stephens passed through here, and was serenaded, but declined to speak on account of the death of Sen. Hill.

COREA.

What is Likely to be the Effect of the Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The news of the assassination of the King and Queen of Corea has excited more attention here than it otherwise would have done on account of the recent treaty made by Commodore Shufeldt. This treaty has not yet been ratified, and this tragic event may, perhaps, undo the Commodore's work. It is probable, however, that the murder will help the cause of progress rather than interfere with it. Mr. Henry R. Elliott, Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, and for years professor in the Royal University of Tokio, who has had ample opportunity for studying this extremely Eastern question, furnishes the following information respecting Corea: "Corea has held out strongly against any foreign interference with its trade or politics, and it only yielded to the presence of Japan under an amount of moral suasion which almost amounted to force. The Japanese feel a peculiar interest in Corea, because their relation to it is substantially like that of America to Japan. They feel that to them is due the credit of breaking down the barriers which the Coreans had built about themselves against the world, and of bringing into the family of nations the last considerable people which refused intercourse with mankind. Intrinsically the commerce of Corea is very limited and of small value. The country is barren, and there is little trade or manufactures. The principal export of the country is gold dust, in return for which the Japanese have sent back a varied list of articles produced in Japan or bought of foreigners in that country. While the trade is not large, it has been lucrative, and the political prestige which has attached to the Japanese from having opened the country to commerce is considerable and very flattering to Japanese pride. No doubt this rebellion will result in an immediate extension of trade with Corea. The Japanese, who have a fine navy and army, will send their fleets there to protect their interests, and other nations, notably the English, will do the same. The liberal element will have the benefit of all the force of the foreigners, who will see to it that the reactionary element does not make headway. Very possibly, however, there may be a bloody contest, for the Coreans are desperate fighters, as our own troops found out some time ago, when our marines were very glad to get back to their boats in safety from an armed attack. The Coreans are large-hearted men, taciturn in manner and fanatic in their convictions. The higher classes are cultivated, but the lower class are barbarous. In the present struggle the masses of the people are against the liberal movement.

KU-KLUX.

Colored Men Driven from Their Work in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 17.—Trouble has for some time existed between white and colored laborers on the line of the Memphis & Kansas City Railroad in Craighead County. Yesterday the following dispatch was received by Newman Erb, the company's attorney, from Bethune & Smith, contractors, dated Nettleton Station:

"Parties under the guise of Ku-klux forced our negro help to leave under penalty of death. We can't do our work unless protected. Can you induce the Governor to aid us and the men?"

Mr. Erb immediately called on Gov. Churchill, and while holding an interview with him received the following telegram from the President of the company:

"Bethune & Smith telegraph that armed men have made their negro laborers quit work under threats of killing them. Will you see at once if protection cannot be given so that the negro force may be kept at work?

"G. H. NETTLETON, President."

The Governor immediately wired to the Sheriff of Craighead County at Jonesboro, three miles from Nettleton, as follows:

"Negro workmen near the Town of Nettleton, employed by Bethune & Smith, contractors on the Springfield & Memphis Railroad, have been driven off by parties of armed men. Investigate the matter and protect the workmen."

Nothing later has been received to-night.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Sen. Mahone Antagonized by Col. Fulkerson.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—During the last session of Congress there was strong reason to believe that the band of political union between Sen. Mahone and Col. Fulkerson, one of the two Readjusters in the last Congress, was not as close as it had been during the preceding campaign, and it was asserted that in the coming Fall Fulkerson would join his forces with Lydecker, Newberry and Parson Massey, the seceding Readjusters, in an attempt to overthrow the leader. A report from Richmond last night asserted that to restore harmony within the party Mahone had determined to offer Fulkerson the mission to Peru, which, it was said, was within his gift. Fulkerson's friends here, alluding to this dispatch, say to-day that there is not the slightest truth in the report; first, because Mahone's patronage is confined to Virginia, and he cannot control the Peruvian mission; secondly, that Fulkerson would not accept this mission at the hands of Mahone, to whom he is daily becoming more bitterly hostile. Fulkerson refused to join in the Readjuster support of the administration, and denounces Mahone for so doing. He takes the ground that coalition "is for the purpose of raising the fallen fortunes of Virginia, and not to deliver so many votes to the Republican party." Fulkerson is a candidate for renomination in his district, the largest coalition district in the State, carrying a majority of 6,000.

Diabolical Attempt to Wreck an Excursion Train.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—One of the most dastardly and cold-blooded attempts to wreck a train was made last night at the first trestle this side of Allequippi Station, on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad. At Allequippi yesterday there was a picnic, which was attended by some thousand or more men, women and children, filling some half dozen coaches. On the return from Allequippi the train was going at a rapid rate. Just before entering the first trestle the engineer discovered a large beam lying across the track, and the discovery was made just in time to enable him to stop the train. Had his attention been attracted in another direction but for a minute before he saw the obstruction the train would have been precipitated to the ground below, a distance of 45 feet, and with the precipitation there would have been a terrible loss of life. Who put the obstruction on the track or the motive that tempted the fiends to engage in such an attempt at wholesale murder is unknown. There can be no doubt but what the beam was laid across the track for the express purpose of that particular train. The excitement produced by the discovery among the passengers was so great that for the remainder of the trip there was much less joy than there had been. The railroad authorities have offered a reward of $500 for information which will lead to the detection of the would-be train wrecker.

Sen. Ferry's Welcome Home.

GRAND HAVEN, Aug. 17.—This evening Thomas W. Ferry returned to his home from his Congressional labors. He was met at the train by a delegation of citizens who escorted him to his residence in carriages. Later in the evening he was serenaded by citizens. Mayor Akely in behalf of the city welcomed him, and A. S. Kedzie spoke of his work and the satisfaction it had given. The Senator in response bemoaned the death of the head of the Government, the immortal Garfield, but paid a high tribute to Pres. Arthur. He defended the River and Harbor bill in the main. The bill was large, but the Treasury was never so full. He now, as always, believed in the protection of American industries. The serenading party was large, and composed of both political parties, who were proud of Grand Haven's favorite son.

Action of Lager Beer Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers' Association to-day considered the analysis of beer made by the New York Business Men's Moderation Society. Henry B. Scharmann, of Brooklyn, President of the United States Lager Beer Brewers' Association, opened the proceedings with a fierce attack on Sec. Hadley, of the Business Men's Society, and declared that the recent analysis conducted by direction of the association was a scheme to blackmail brewers and urged members of the association to keep clear of Hadley hereafter. He then called attention to a circular issued by the New York association, offering $1,000 for the detection of poisonous or deleterious matter in beer brewed by any member. He asked members of the Philadelphia association to do the same, and a resolution to that effect was carried.

Kicked to Death.

FAIRLAND, IND., Aug. 15.—Anthony Papst, an old man, who has spent all of his money and most of his time around the saloons of this place for the last five years, was fatally kicked by a horse while hunting for a place to sleep off his drunkenness

SANTA CLAUS

The Winner in the $4,000 Stallion Race at Rochester

ROCHESTER, Aug. 17.—The stallion race was the event of the day. Von Arnim was expected to trot, but did not arrive from Syracuse. The remaining entries drew positions as follows: Jerome Eddy, Black Cloud and Santa Claus. Pools sold: Jerome Eddy, $20; Black Cloud, $18; Santa Claus, $8.

In the first heat Black Cloud took the pole at the first turn and kept it to the end. Jerome Eddy broke on the home stretch, but if he had not there was no hope for him. Time, 2:21¾.

In the second heat there was some of the finest trotting ever seen on this track exhibited. Santa Claus took the pole before reaching the first quarter, when he passed Jerome Eddy and overhauled Santa Claus. The race down the home stretch between the two horses was very exciting.

Pools now sold $25 on Black Cloud and on the field $15. Away they went for the third time, and before reaching the first quarter Jerome Eddy flew into the air and his example was followed by Black Cloud, who, however, recovered very quickly. Between the first and third quarters Santa Claus and Black Cloud trotted like a team. As they swung round the turn Santa Claus led slightly, and by beautiful work won the heat by about a head. Time, 2:19.

The scales now turned in the pool box, Santa Claus selling for $50 and the field for $20. Jerome Eddy bounded into the air as soon as the word was given and Black Cloud also broke before reaching the first quarter, with Santa Claus trotting as true as a die. At the quarter he led by a length, but at the half Black Cloud came up and bid fair to pass him. It was difficult to tell which would swing round the turn first. Hickok urged Santa Claus and it could be seen that he was gaining slightly. In... side of the distance pole Black Cloud became rattled and all was up with him. Santa Claus passed under the wire two lengths ahead. The favorite had lost the race and the crowd was wild with excitement. It was a grand exhibition of trotting.

LONGEVITY.

What is the Extreme Limit of Human Life.

Popular Science Monthly.

Can man reach and pass the age of 100 years? is a question concerning which physiologists have different opinions. Buffon was the first one in France to raise the question of the extreme limit of human life. In his opinion man, becoming adult at 16, ought to live six times that age, or to 96 years. Having been called upon to account for the phenomenal ages attributed by the Bible to the patriarchs, he risked the following as an explanation:

"Before the flood the earth was less solid, less compact than it is now. The law of gravitation had acted for only a little time; the productions of the globe had less consistency, and the body of man being more supple, was more susceptible of extensions. Being able to grow for a longer time it should, in consequence, live for a longer time than now."

The German, Hensler, had suggested on the same point that the ancients did not divide time as we do. Previous to the age of Abraham, the year, among some people of the East, was only three months, or a season; so that they had a year of Spring, one of Summer, one of Fall and one of Winter. The year was extended so as to consist of eight months after Abraham, and of 12 months after Joseph. Voltaire rejected the longevity assigned to the patriarchs of the Bible, but accepted without question the stories of the great ages attained by some men in India, where, he says, "it is not rare to see old men of 120 years." The eminent French physiologist, Flourens, fixing the complete development of man at 20 years, teaches that he should live five times what it takes him to become an adult. According to this author, the moment of a complete development may be recognized by the fact of the junction of the bones with their apophyses. This junction takes place in horses at five years, and the horse does not live beyond 25 years; with the ox at four years, and it does not live over 20 years; with the cat at 18 months, and that animal rarely lives over 10 years. When it is effected at 20 years he only exceptionally lives beyond 100 years. The same physiologist admits, however, that human life may be exceptionally prolonged under certain conditions of comfort, sobriety, freedom from care, regularity of habits, and observance of the rules of hygiene; and he terminates his interesting study of the last point (*de la longévité humaine*) with the aphorism, "Man kills himself rather than dies."

Couldn't Behave Herself.

A Saratoga correspondent overheard two young ladies talking, and this is what they said: "Well, I'm going home to-morrow." "What for, pray?" "Because I can't behave myself." "Well, out with it, Jennie. What have you been doing?" "Lots of things." "Well, give us the first." "You know Frank Kennedy, Nell?" "That soft, simpering fellow, that always tells you how 'charming' you look?" "Exactly. This morning I saw him coming, and made up my mind to take him down. I put my diamond brooch in the chair, pin upward, and asked him to sit down." "He sat, of course, and what then?" "He jumped up and yelled: 'Oh, my ——' 'What's the trouble? I asked. 'Nothing in particular, only I thought of an engagement at this very moment; you must excuse me.' 'And off he went, and, would you believe it, Nell, the brooch was sticking to him." "That was awful, Jennie," and the two girls giggled together for five minutes. Nell broke the spell by demanding: "What next?" "Why, you see, I was talking with the young sprig of a clergyman, the Rev. Tom Parsons. We had nearly talked each other to death, when, as luck would have it, he made some remark about mosketos. I was on my native heath at once, and began to tell him of my experience at Rockaway. 'Did they bite very hard?' inquired the Rev. Thomas. 'I wish, Mr. Parsons, said I, 'you could see my legs and judge for yourself.'" "That was a horrid speech, Jennie. How could you say such a thing?" "Why, Nell, it popped out before I knew it." "And what did Mr. Parsons say?" "He blushed clean to his eyes, and I ran away."

Perfectly Dreadful.

Norristown Herald.

A fashion item says that "Turkey red sunshades are fast going out of style, because shop girls have taken them up." That is bad. Some oleomargarine fashionables may soon discover that shop girls wear frocks and shoes and stockings, and then they will discard these important articles of dress, and the streets will look as if all the ballet girls in the country had escaped—— Well, it would be scandalous.

Always the People's Champion.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)

It so happens—if it may properly be termed an accident—that in every political exigency in this country the Republican party is thrust into the fore-front of the contest, and, once there, remains to fight out the cause of the people.

Cause and Effect.

Philadelphia News.

A little Philadelphia girl who was shown a picture of a Chinese woman with blacked teeth, exclaimed: "B... where's the huckleberry pie?"

A Defaulting Treasurer Sentenced.

READING, Pa., Aug. 18.—Adam M. Dundore, defaulting ex-County Treasurer, pleaded guilty to the indictment, charging him with embezzling State funds. The sentence imposed was as follows: That the prisoner be sentenced to three years' separate and solitary confinement at hard labor in the Berks County Jail; that he pay the costs of the prosecution; that he make restitution of the $19,000 stolen, and that he stand committed until the sentence is complied with. The other score or so of indictments were laid over for subsequent action.

A Gambler Lynched.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 13.—A dastardly outrage in Socorro, perpetrated by a gambler named Juan Elvarad upon an eight-year-old girl Sunday night resulted in his arrest yesterday morning and his being sent to jail under bonds of $5,000. During the night a mob of 200 men quietly took him from jail, took him to the little girl, who identified him, and hung him to a tree. There was very little excitement over the occurrence.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The same is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to serve all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial Departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

J. H., Indian Camp, O.: The company has an excellent reputation.

J. W. A., Flat Rock, Ind.: Address Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

A. P. C., Guilford, N. Y.: Address Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

J. F. S., Calvary, O.: Address Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Reader, Aledo, Ill.: Address A. Galbraith, 209 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. K. E., Bonanza, Col.: Address Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass. We do not know price.

F. H. Scott, Plattsmouth, Neb., wants some one to send him a copy of the song "The Emigrant's Daughter."

Mrs. J. H. Carter, Birmingham, O., asks some BLADE reader to send her a copy of the poem "The Sioux Chief's Daughter."

R. D. Barbour, Bringhurst, Ind., wishes some one to send him a copy of the poem "Christmas at the Quarters," by Irwin Russell.

F. F. G., Parkersburg, Va.: Among the cheap publications giving the value of foreign coins is Appleton's Railway Guide—price 25 cents.

F. H., Meneola, Wis.: There is some trouble with the mutual insurance companies of this State, but we are not advised as to the particular one you refer to.

John F. Cutter, Woonsocket, R. I., box 158, wants a copy of the song, "I will meet you, at the Mable, by the mill." Now, don't send it to the BLADE but directly to John.

M. M., Helmesville, O.: The President appoints United States Marshals and they are confirmed by the Senate. Political influence is necessary to secure an appointment.

T. R. R., Springfield, Pa.: Please give the name and address of the publishers of Bret Harte's works.

J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass.

F. J. C., Beloit, Kan.: Will you please give the address of Jeff Davis in your paper?

Beauvoir, Harrison County, Miss.

Correspondent, Glenwood, Ia.: If you will make inquiry of the Mayor of the City (enclosing stamped envelope for reply) you will probably receive the desired information.

G. H. S., Gards Point, Ill., writes: "Answer to the problem submitted by Money Bags, Iowa: A has 2,560,000,000; B, 14,745,600,000; C, 17,305,600,000 acres—just the same as A and B have."

H. M. B., Rice, O.: 1. Are the Ford boys at liberty? 2. Where is the bandit Frank James? 3. Has he been pardoned by the Governor?

1. Yes. 2. Said to be in Texas. 3. No.

S. M. L., Fairfield, Neb.: Does James Gordon Bennett live in the United States or in France?

His home is in New York, but he spends a great part of his time abroad.

R. W. H., Cresnell, Col.: To settle a dispute, will you tell me how many wives Brigham Young had at the time of his death?

Twenty nine wives and 64 children, "and still he was not happy."

In answering the question, a few weeks ago, "How many miles of railroad were built in the United States in 1872," we gave the number of miles in operation at the time, 66,171, while the number built in that year was but 5,878.

W. W. M., Richford, N. Y.: The bill did not pass. A bill passed providing that soldiers absent from their commands at the close of the war without leave (known as technical deserters) should be entitled to the same bounty, etc., as those having discharge papers.

W. F. B., Butler, Mo.: 1. Is the Congressional Globe published at the expense of the Government? 2. What is the cause of its being so high in price?

1. Yes. 2. It does not publish advertisements, and each issue contains the full proceedings of both Houses of Congress for the preceding day—requiring a large expenditure in reporting, type setting, proof-reading, printing, etc.

B. S., Zanesville, O.: 1. Who was the first Chief Justice of the United States? 2. When and what was the last State admitted into the Union? 3. What is meant by Mason and Dixon's line?

1. John Jay, appointed September 26, 1789. 2. Colorado, act passed March 3, 1875, took effect August 1, 1876. 3. Answered a week or so ago.

C. A., Armstrong, Kan.: Please state in the BLADE the cause of the duel between Hamilton and Burr. I do not know what they fought about.

Burr was the nominee of the Federalists for Governor of New York in 1804. Some of the leading men of that party, Hamilton among others, refused to support him, and he was defeated. The contest was bitter, and finally led to the duel.

E. A. W., Amboy, Minn.: 1. Please tell me where I can procure a copy of Ella Wheeler's poems. 2. Did Gen. Grant attend Pres. Garfield's funeral? 3. What is the best child's paper (for a little girl), and where is it published?

1. Published in Chicago, but we do not know the name of the firm. Order through any bookstore. 2. No. 3. There are so many it would be difficult to say which is the best. "Our Little Ones," "Harper's Young Folks," etc., in magazine form, are probably the best publications of the kind.

A Sufferer, Adel, Ia., writes: "Having seen a request in the BLADE for a recipe to cure piles, I will say I have a sure cure. If you see fit to publish it you can do so. Take bitter sweet root, wash clean and and chop or slice thin; then simmer in nice clean rendered lard to an ointment; strain through thin lawn; let cool, and it is ready for use. Apply twice or three times a day; eat light food, but no salt, greasy pork for a week or so, and you will not be troubled with any piles, though they may be brought on again."

R. M. B., De Smet, Dakota, writes: "Your reply to W. B., Clinton, Iowa, that a minor could purchase Government land in Dakota and Montana through the medium of a guardian is wrong. The Government lands here are not for sale, but can only be entered as homesteads pre-emptions, or tree claims. A minor can not take a claim unless he happens to be the head of a family, but would have to wait until he was 21, or content himself with buying proved-up land at a considerable advance on Government price."

O. P. B., Amo, Ind.: Is there any positive proof that any man was killed or wounded with sword or bayonet in battle during the late war, or any other modern war, and are they not considered useless so far as actual use in action is concerned, in modern wars?

Yes, there were a few men killed with swords and bayonets in the late war, but the terrible "hand-to-hand" conflicts were not of frequent occurrence. They are rather more ornamental than useful; still there is a "powerful persuasion" in a gleaming bayonet or flashing sword, and it wouldn't do to discard them.

Timid, Elmore, Neb.: 1. Is the Census Report of 1880 printed yet? 2. Does the Government furnish them gratuitously? 3. How can I obtain a copy of it?

1-2. No. 3. The terms on which documents may be obtained at the Government Printing office are set forth in the Revised Statutes as follows: "If any person desiring extra copies of any document printed at the Government Printing Office by authority of law, shall, previous to its being put to press, notify the Congressional Printer of the number of copies wanted, and shall pay to him, in advance, the estimated cost thereof, and ten per centum thereon, the Congressional Printer may, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, furnish the same."

B. H. B., Frenchton, W. Va.: I have a horse that is badly ring-boned, and would be very glad if you would give me a remedy in your Answers to Correspondents.

Prof. Jennings says that both spavin and ring bone are incurable diseases. The lameness may be removed, but the disease, when once established, cannot. Blistering the parts, the action being kept up for three or four weeks, often proves successful; firing is also practised; setons in the back are frequently used with advantage. The following ointment is recommended: Biniodide of mercury, one drachm; lard, two ounces; mix well together. Shave off the hair, and rub the part once a day for six or eight days; then wash the parts well with proof spirits. If the desired effect is not produced, repeat it.

T. D., Millersville, Ill.: 1. Please give a description and weight of the bell of Moscow.

The Great Bell or Monarch of Moscow is over 21 feet in hight and diameter and weighs 193 tons. It was cast in 1734, but fell down during a fire in 1737, was injured, and remained sunk in the earth till 1837, when it was raised, and now forms the dome of a chapel; the door is in the aperture made by the piece which fell out. The room is 22 feet in diameter, and 21 feet 3 inches high. Upon its side is seen, over a border of flowers, the figure of the Empress Anne in flowing robes. Another Moscow bell, cast in 1819, weighs 80 tons. The Great Bell at Pekin, 14 feet high, with a diameter of 13 feet, weighs 53½ tons.

A. J. G., West Lebanon, Ind.: Can you tell of any silver wash that is used to wash buckles in and make them look like silver?

The following is a solution for plating copper, brass and German silver: Cut into small pieces a 25-cent piece and put it into an earthern vessel with one-half ounce nitric acid. Put the vessel into warm water, uncovered, until it dissolves. Add one half gill of water and one teaspoonful of fine salt, and let it settle. Drain off and repeat, adding water to the sediment until the acid taste is all out of the water. Add finally about one pint of water to the sediment and four scruples cyanide of potassium. Put into the solution a piece of zinc about two inches long, one wide, and one-eighth in thickness. After cleaning, immerse the article to be plated in the solution about half a minute, letting it rest on the zinc. Wipe off with a dry cloth, and repeat once. Polish with buckskin. The thickness of plate can be increased by repeating.

E. R., Westfield, Ill.: Please explain what is meant by the Black Hole of Calcutta.

A dungeon in Fort William, Calcutta, in which on the capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowlaw, June 20, 1756, the British garrison, consisting of 146 men, were locked up for the night. It was a strongly barred room, 18 feet square. There were only two windows, both opening toward the west, whence under the best of circumstances but little air could enter, which was further obstructed by a projecting veranda outside and thick iron bars within. At the same time, conflagrations raging in different parts of the fort gave the atmosphere an unusual oppressiveness. In a short time their sufferings from thirst and the foul and stifling air became terrible, and in a few hours several had died. Only 23 survived till morning, when they were released. Among them there was Mr. Holwell, who published a narrative of the event in the Annual Register for 1758. The black hole is now used as a warehouse, and an obelisk 50 feet high, erected in memory of the victims, stands before the gate.

E. T., Ulysses, Pa.: Please tell me how many acres of land there are in Central Park, New York.

Central Park is 2½ miles long and half a mile wide, but this space is practically divided by the reservoirs of the city water works, which are elevated above its general level and occupying 142 acres. Deducting besides this certain other spaces occupied for special public purposes, the area of the park proper is 683 acres. Of this, 55 acres is meadow-like ground, 54 in smaller glades of turf, 400 of rocky and wooded surface, 43 in six pieces of water, the largest being of 20 acres, 15 in riding ways, 52 in carriage ways, and 29 in walks. There are 5¼ miles of rides, 9¾ miles of drives, and 28 miles of walks. Omitting a few by-roads, the average breadth of the drives is 50 feet, and of the walks 13 feet. There are eight bridges (over water) and 38 tunnels and subway arches, 15 of which are concealed from view by plantations carried over them, and all of which are expedients for reconciling within the narrow limits the large amount of foot, horse, and wheel room required with sylvan and pastoral landscapes. The number of visitors to the park sometimes exceeds 100,000 in a day, and is over 10,000,000 a year.

O. S. C. (no postoffice) in answer to the request of A. W. Warren, Alathe, Kan., sends a copy of "The Bride's Farewell." It is not the purpose of the BLADE to republish all the old songs and poems inquired for. If one reader feels like obliging another, it is just as easy to send the letter direct to its destination as to send it to the BLADE.

"THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL."

Why do I weep to leave the grove,
 Whose branches o'er me bend,
The vine whose clusters speak of love,
 Of love which ne'er can end?
A thousand thoughts of all things dear
 Like shadows o'er me come;
O, must I leave my childhood here?
 Farewell, my dear old home!

Farewell, dear sister, faithful friend
 Of childhood's sunny hours;
No more through groves our steps we'll wend,
 To cull the Springtime flowers.
Farewell, dear father; others now
 Will greet thy fond return,
Those happy hours will come no more—
 Farewell, but do not mourn.

Farewell, dear mother, 'twas thy heart
 That shared each joy and woe,
That charmed each sorrow, healed each smart,
 That children only know.
Thy lips have lulled with softest strain,
 Thy eyes have watched my sleep;
Will earth give love like thine again?
 Give love so pure, so deep?

D. H. M., Belmore, O.: Will you please inform me and other readers of your paper what the war with Egypt is about, and how it first originated? What kind of a position does England occupy in the affair? Who is Arabi Pasha, and what is he fighting for? What is the distinctive meaning of the word Pasha?

Ismail, the former Khedive, borrowed immense sums of money from England and France. He resigned in 1879, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Khedive. In order to collect their money, English and French officials administered the finances of Egypt. This state of affairs became distasteful to the Egyptian army, with Arabi at the head, and the Khedive was ordered to depose these officials. This he refused to do, hence the "rebellion." Egypt is a sort of Turkish province, and the Sultan sustains the Khedive. Arabi is backed by the Egyptian army, and is endeavoring to have a "holy war" proclaimed, which, according to the Mohammedan code, cancels all debts, both public and private. Arabi was the Egyptian Minister of War before the revolt, but the Khedive has deposed him, and the Sultan has declared him a rebel. Pasha is a title given to a Governor of a Province, a Minister, or a naval or military commander of high rank. Gen. Stone, formerly of the United States army, now the Khedive's chief of staff, is known as Stone Pasha.

Subscriber, Papillion, Neb.: Will you please print Lincoln's Gettysburg oration, which was so much admired by Everett, and of which he said, "I would rather be the author of those 20 lines than to have all the fame my oration to-day will give me!"

The National Cemetery at Gettysburg was consecrated November 19, 1863. Edward Everett delivered the oration, and Pres. Lincoln made the following speech: "Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived or so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

N. C. C., Melolo, W. Va.: Please explain the Freedmen's Bureau in the columns of the BLADE.

At the close of the war the late slaves flocked to the cities and towns and were dependent upon the Government for food or transportation to points where work could be obtained. March 3, 1865, Congress passed an act organizing in the War Department the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands," which, with powers enlarged by subsequent acts, remained in operation till January 1, 1869, when its functions ceased, with the exception of the educational department, which continued till July 1, 1870. It was placed in charge of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, as Commissioner, with 10 assistant Commissioners, aided by various subordinates in the late insurrectionary States. It exercised a general supervision over the freedmen, as well as over loyal refugees, deciding their disputes, aiding them in obtaining work, extending to them the facilities of education, collecting the claims of colored soldiers, etc. The total expenditure of the Bureau for educational purposes to August 31, 1871, was $3,711,804. The Bureau aided in establishing a large number of institutions for the higher education of the freedmen, many of which continue in operation. Nearly 800,000 acres of farming land and 5,000 pieces of town property, afterward restored to the owners, were at various times under the charge of the Bureau, and the rents collected amounted to $400,000. The number of rations issued to freedmen was over 15,000,000; number of freedmen furnished with transportation, about 30,000; number of sick, including refugees, treated, 590,000. The Bureau was supported mainly by Congressional appropriations, though the receipts from certain miscellaneous sources were set apart for its benefit. The total expenditure to August 31, 1871, was $14,996,480, of which $1,910,355 were derived from the freedmen's and school funds.

W. H. K., Hurst Crossing (no States): I wish you would answer a question that I will ask: There is a dispute where our lines are in Section 6, Town 81, Range 2, west. The section falls short, and there are three of the quarter corners lost—the one on the south, one on the east and one on the north. One surveyor makes the shortage fall to the lots, while another divides up the Section; and we would like to know how the law is. Each one claims he has the law to prove his survey. Please state where a surveyor should commence and where he should finish.

The law establishing the system of surveying, while it required that the north and south lines should be true meridians, also required that the townships should be six miles square. To satisfy both of these conditions is physically impossible, for the figure of the earth causes the meridians to converge toward the pole, thus making the north line of each township shorter than its south line, an inequality which becomes more and more marked the higher the latitude of the surveys. Provision is consequently made for correcting the errors thus caused, by establishing what are called correction lines, which are parallels bounding a line of townships on the north when lying north of the principal base, or the south line of townships when lying south of the principal base, from which the surveys as they are continued are laid out anew, the range lines again starting at correct distances from the principal meridian. The instructions to the surveyors have been that each range of townships should be made as much over six miles in width on each base and correction line as it will fall short of the same width where it closes on to the next correction line north; and it is further provided that in all cases where the interior lines of the township shall exceed or shall not exceed six miles, the excess or deficiency shall be specially noted and added to or deducted from the western or northern sections or half sections in such townships, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west or from south to north. In order to throw the excesses or deficiences on the north and on the west sides of the township, it is necessary to survey the section lines from south to north on a true meridian, leaving the result in the north line of the township to be governed by the convexity of the earth and the convergency of the meridians.

C. F., Tobinsport, Ind.: 1. Did Peter Cooper build the first locomotive in America? If not, who did? When and where was it run? 2. What does the interrogation (?) mean when thrown in the body of a sentence? 3. Of what country is the potato a native? Why was it called the Irish potato?

1. Yes. In 1830 Mr. Cooper (who then lived in Baltimore) built a small locomotive, the cylinder of which was 3½ inches in diameter, and connected with the wheels by a system of gearing. The whole engine could not have weighed over a ton, but with it he drew an open car filled with the directors of the road and some friends, at a speed which reached 18 miles an hour, from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills. This was the first locomotive for railroad purposes ever built in America, and the first used for the transportation of passengers on this side of the Atlantic. This railroad was originally built with stone and wooden cross ties and wooden rails strapped with flat bars of iron, one-half and five-eighth inches thick, and from 2½ to 4½ inches wide. The bars were fastened down by spikes, the heads of which were countersunk into the iron. This was the beginning of the great highway now known as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. 2. To express doubt. 3. The potato is a native of mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico; but there is difficulty in deciding where it is really indigenous. It was cultivated and its tubers used for food from times long anterior to the discovery of America by Europeans. It seems to have been first brought to Europe by the Spaniards, from the neighborhood of Quito, in the beginning of the 16th century, and spread from Spain into the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy, but only to be cultivated in a few gardens as a curiosity, and not for general use as an article of food. It long received the same name with the Batatas, or sweet potato, which is the plant or tuber meant by English writers down to the middle of the 17th century, in their use of the name potato. It began to be imagined that it might be used with advantage for feeding "swine or other cattle," and finally that it might be useful for poor people. The Royal Society took up this idea, and in 1663 adopted measures for extending its cultivation in order to the prevention of famines. It appears to have been brought to Ireland from Virginia by Hawkins, a slave trader, in 1565; and to England by Sir Francis Drake, in 1585, but without attracting much attention till it was a third time imported from America by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1623. It has become known as the Irish potato because of its cultivation and use in Ireland to an extent far greater than in any other European country.

Information Wanted.

Carrie V. Pierce, Baldwin, Jackson Co., Ia., wants the address of Frank Pierce.

J. T. Davis, Clinton, Ill., wants the address of T. G. Cloud; supposed to be in Kansas.

J. H. Hiscock, Tipton, Ia., wishes to correspond with some sheep-raisers in the Northwest.

J. H. Garside, Atchison, Ks., would like the postoffice address of J. H. Garside, who is somewhere in Wyoming.

John Bissell, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., is requested to write to A. J. Risby, Lincoln, N. Y. Business of importance.

J. G. Goodell, Atchison, Kans., wishes to learn the address of John Bighard, Samuel Gothers or Golson Pruit, all of Co. D, 30th Iowa Inf.

Hugh Brady, Ferris, Hancock Co., Ill., wants the address of Madison Moorman, Co. A, 81st O. V. I., who was in Hospital No. 1, Nashville, in 1864-65.

Thomas B. Bailey, Herman, Washington Co., Neb., wants the address of Jane Rice. The gentleman can furnish information regarding the child of the latter.

S. H. Marvin, Clearwater, Minn., wants the address of the Captain of Co. C, 4th Ohio Inf., or of any man who was a member of the above regiment and company in 1863.

Mrs. Martha K. Brown, Caulterevale, Randolph Co., Ill., wants the address of some members of Co. E, 17th Ill Cav.; also the name of the regimental surgeon. Urgent need of information.

Information Furnished.

The party inquiring for the address of Harmon Bennett is requested to address Della Bennett, Red Oak, Ia.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

If J. K. Richardson, of Berlin, will give his full address, J. D. Baker's complaint will be looked into.

If Davis Egnew will give his full postoffice address his wishes will be complied with.

If T. A. Lyon, of Plainfield, will give his full address the matter he complains of will be corrected.

Letter dated at Hilliman, Montmorency Co., no State given, paper to be sent to Wm. J. Ray.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

If Chas. Hoss, of West Salem, will give his full address his complaint will be looked into.

If S. W. Beebe, of Huntsville, will give his full address the complaint will be looked up and corrected.

If W. J. Harris, Tenn., will send his full address perhaps we can comply with his request.

If C. A. Lease, Centralia, will give his full address we will do as he wishes.

If H. Pittenger will give his full address his complaint will be looked up and corrected.

Letter containing $1.25, signed by D. McCain, paper to be sent to Lynn, no County or State.

WARRING ON WHISKY.

A Large Prohibition Convention to be Held in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Next week, beginning with Tuesday, the Prohibition hosts, recruited from 26 States, will meet in National Convention in this city. A National Convention ordinarily means an assemblage for the selection of candidates for national political honors. This year it means the holding of several organizations which have hitherto fought the battle of clean living and good citizenship under various names, all, however, pledged and zealous to oppose rum-selling and drinking by all honorable weapons. The Convention this year will embrace delegates from three organizations, which hope to arrive at perfect unity in name and purpose. The oldest of the three is the Prohibition party, which has supported independent national tickets in several Presidential contests, and has been doing its work without special alliance with adjuncts. In fact, it has acted upon the subject as a purely political issue. The other two have allied themselves in politics and religion, and the difference in name is merely an accident of locality, as there is no divergency worth noticing either in aim or methods. The National Prohibitory Alliance was the outgrowth of a sense of need of national organization long felt and so crystallized several years ago. The President of the organization is Gideon Stewart, of Ohio.

The National Home and Protection party was organized at Lake Bluff last year as the sublimation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which has grown rapidly in numbers and influence throughout the Northwestern States. From States in which the three organizations have found lodgment, delegations from all will participate in the proceedings of the coming week. This will make a total of many hundreds of workers.

The National Prohibitory Alliance will hold its sessions in Farwell Hall on Wednesday, and will then consider the question of fusion, it is believed with unanimous approval. Its delegates will also participate in the Convention of the National Prohibition party, which will meet in Farwell Hall, on Thursday. Its aim will be to select a name for the new party, and to formulate their principles, as well as to concert plans for future campaigns against rum. It is thought that one feature will be to declare its disaffection from other political parties, and to vote and work in the future, without compromise, for candidates of their own nominating only. J. H. Munroe, of this city, as chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, has promised concessions in fare from all railroads running out of Chicago, and hopes to procure like favors from Eastern roads. The hotels have also granted reduced prices. These facts show the growth of the party in popular consideration. It is only recently that they have been deemed worthy of any recognition.

BUTLER'S CRAFT.

Mysterious Purchase of an Old Schooner—Surmises that She Is to be Fitted Up for War Purposes.

HALIFAX, Aug. 17.—The recent purchase of the schooner Conquest, about 20 years old, by Gen. Butler, of Boston, has created much comment and many surmises are made relative to the object of the owner. The vessel sailed yesterday. The Chronicle says: "As her clearance states, she is bound for Port Crockett, said to be in Madagascar, a long voyage for so small a vessel, and the secrecy with which the whole enterprise has been gotten up makes it seem not improbable that the port is not her destination. As far as we have been able to learn, it appears that the inquiries for British bottom of suitable dimensions have been made for some time past by Capt. F. Tarr, of Gloucester, a gentleman well known for the prominent part he took in the late unhappy war with our Southern neighbors. Failing to find a suitable vessel flying the British flag in American waters, Capt. Tarr dispatched an agent to Canada, where at last in Halifax the required article was found in the schooner Conquest, a gloomy, black, piratical craft, with extraordinarily high bulwarks for a vessel of her size, and well fitted to hide small guns with which our observations lead us to believe she will be mounted. Capt. Tarr here the past two weeks has superintended the alterations that have been made in the vessel to suit her for her peculiar trip, whatever it may prove to be. Large quantities of stores, sufficient for 30 or 40 men for nine months were embarked on the Conquest, notwithstanding only two besides the captain and mate sailed in her from here. The departure of some 20 sea-faring men to the eastward by land conveyance within a few days leads to the impression that the Madagascar bound vessel is not going to sea light-handed. Added to what we have said is the fact that arms and ammunition arrived by the last Boston steamer, consigned to the projectors of the enterprise. A not unnatural feeling is the fact that Capt Tarr, either for himself or more probably Gen. Butler, is engaged in an undertaking that will bear watching, and the outcome of which may be looked forward to with some interest."

WASHINGTON.

Two Hundred Pension Clerks Appointed—National Board of Health.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Sec. Lincoln to-day appointed 200 clerks and a number of messengers and watchmen for service in connection with the pension cases, provided for in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Of the appointments six are credited to Alabama, four to California, five to Colorado, two to Connecticut, three to Florida, 24 to Illinois, 16 to Indiana, nine to Iowa, five to Kansas, three to Louisiana, two to Maine, three to Maryland, five to Massachusetts, eight to Michigan, one to Minnesota, four to Mississippi, four to Missouri, one to Nebraska, one to Nevada, two to New Hampshire, nine to New Jersey, 12 to New York, 20 to Ohio, one to Oregon, 17 to Pennsylvania, four to South Carolina, three to Tennessee, one to Texas, three to Connecticut, five to Virginia, two to West Virginia, three to Wisconsin, two to Dakota, eight to District of Columbia, one to Wyoming and nine to the United States army. There are still about 150 appointments of a like character to be made.

The National Board of Health has received a report from Surgeon Owen, U. S. N., at Pensacola, stating that on the 15th inst., the mate of the Spanish bark Sileta, at Sullivan's wharf, died of yellow fever, and that three men were sick on board. Also that the bark was towed out to sea a few hours after death occurred. He states that great excitement prevails at Pensacola, as there are rumors of other cases of fever among the shipping.

Comptroller Lawrence has given an opinion that the National Board of Health is authorized to select local boards and quarantine stations to be aided from the appropriation of $50,000.

Distillers.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Last November the whisky dealers of the West formed a temporary association to reduce the amount they distilled to half their Government capacity. This agreement terminated May 1st of this year. Since that time distillers have been running at will. To-day a meeting of Cincinnati and neighboring distillers was held, and an agreement unanimously reached that the distillers should reduce the production of high wines to 40 per cent. of their Government capacity. Distillers went to Chicago to-night to attend a meeting there to-morrow, and notify them of this arrangement, which has already been agreed to in the active distilling centers.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed *anemia* in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless to any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

C. N. Trist, ex-Justice of the Peace at Armstrong, Kansas, a suburb of Kansas City, being unconsolable over the death of his wife last week, ended his own life.

SEN. BEN. HARRISON

Put in Nomination for the Presidency by a Chicago Man with a Prophet's Eye.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—H. W. Magee, of Chicago, created something of a sensation here and sprung into prominence in a few minutes. The Republican County Convention was in session at the Park Theater, with 2,000 people present, and Sen. Ben. Harrison presiding. While awaiting the report of the Committee on Credentials speeches were made by several local celebrities, and the crowd became quite enthusiastic. Mr. Magee, who was a stranger to all present, arose in his place in the gallery and asked permission to say a few words, and spoke as follows:

"I feel like the sister in a prayer-meeting. I am a stranger in a strange land. I am an Illinois Republican, and we Republicans in Illinois are looking with interest toward Indiana. We want to know what Indiana is going to do. Of course we want to know what Marion County is going to do, for as goes Marion County so goes Indiana, and as goes Indiana so goes the Union. We are very particularly interested, some of us who belong to the rank and file and who are never on the floor of conventions, but seen only in the galleries. Some of us believe we have a part to do in nominating officers. The galleries, it is said, helped to nominate Abraham Lincoln. We carried the convention for that grand old patriot. I know a great many of us must have been heard in the Exposition building at Chicago when we nominated that other man, the only peer of Lincoln, that grand man who was sacrificed—(the shouts of the multitude drowned the remaining words of this sentence). I think I have something of a prophet's eye. A great many who were in the galleries of that convention are looking to another convention. Another struggle is coming and the time for it is drawing closer and closer. We want a man who will carry our banner to victory in the next election, and, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, I believe the only man that can do it, the only man fit to fill the chair vacated by Lincoln and Garfield, is now the Chairman of this Convention." [Great applause.]

With this remark the stranger in the gallery concluded, and if his object had been to obtain an indication of the popularity of Sen. Harrison in his own home, he must have been fully satisfied with the result of his neatly-delivered speech. What be had said had been delivered in the most attractive style, and his whole manner had favorably impressed the Convention, although no one knew who he was, and when, in closing, he named Gen. Harrison as a desirable candidate for the Presidency of the United States, the response was one which left no doubt as to the feeling of the Republicans of Indianapolis. Cheer after cheer broke forth. Delegates sprang to their feet, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and used every means of displaying their enthusiasm. For several minutes, the crowded theater was the scene of the wildest excitement, the applause being again and again renewed. Finally Sen. Harrison restored order and modestly disclaimed any Presidential aspiration, saying that the disease was the most fatal known in modern history. The interest created great excitement.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

Table Showing the Amount Appropriated for the Purpose.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A list of the Cities and Towns in the United States for which Congress provided public buildings during the past session, and the amount estimated for their completion, has already been given, but the following shows the amount of money actually appropriated by Congress to carry on the work:

Albany, N. Y.	$ 25,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	100,000
Baltimore, Md.	200,000
Boston, Mass.	75,000
Williamsport, Pa.	50,000
Scranton, Pa.	32,000
Council Bluffs, Ia.	50,000
Cleveland, O.	50,000
Charleston, W. Va.	50,000
Danville, Va.	30,000
Harrisburg, Va.	25,000
Abingdon, Va.	25,000
Marquette, Mich.	50,000
Detroit, Mich.	50,000
Greensborough, N. C.	25,000
Galveston, Tex.	62,500
Hartford, Conn.	20,000
Hannibal, Mo.	31,000
Jackson, Tenn.	25,000
Kansas City, Mo.	75,000
Lynchburgh, Va.	50,050
Montgomery, Ala.	65,000
Memphis, Tenn.	75,000
New Orleans, La.	60,000
New York, N. Y.	20,000
Brooklyn, N. Y.	300,000
Jersey City, N. J.	4,000
Pittsburg, Pa.	200,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	400,000
Chicago, Ill.	31,000
Quincy, Ill.	87,500
Paducah, Ky.	25,000
St. Louis, Mo.	180,000
Toledo, O.	100,000
Topeka, Kan.	40,000
Leavenworth, Kan.	100,000
Dallas, Tex.	37,500
Buffalo, N. Y.	75,000
Rochester, N. Y.	150,000
Chicago, Ill.	3,000
Port Townsend, Wash. Ter.	180,000
Key West, Fla.	4,000
Cincinnati, O.	100,000
New Orleans, La.	100,000
Baltimore, Md.	100,000
Cairo, Ill.	60,000
Washington, D. C.	15,000
Utica, N. Y.	7,000
Nashville, Tenn.	6,000
Little Rock, Ark.	3,000
Agricultural Department	20,000

THE SCOVILLES.

The Unhappy Pair in Court—The Husband Refuses to Recognize the Wife.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Mr. Scoville was before Judge Jameson again yesterday morning in a renewed endeavor to secure possession of his law books and papers in the hands of a loan agent. He did not ask that he might recover all his household furniture, which his wife had seen fit to raise money on in his absence, but he was particularly anxious that he might get his papers. They were of no value, he said, to anyone else, and he could not understand why they should be kept from him, except to trouble him. He could not successfully conduct his business without access to them, and he had been compelled to decline the tender of $100 in a Wisconsin case, a few days ago, just because he could not reach necessary papers. Mr. Scoville represented, too, that when the goods were removed from his house, the papers were gathered up in a lump and thrown promiscuously into boxes, barrels and what-not; in their present condition they were liable to be lost.

The attorney for the holder of the chattel mortgage said that his client was willing to release the papers if security were given by Mr. Scoville insuring the payment of the $35 note, or mortgage.

The Court said he thought they might make their propositions to one another and come to some amicable understanding as to the right in the matter; if they were disposed to waste their time in contentions he was inclined to appoint a receiver of the property, and Mr. Scoville would be that receiver on giving proper security. It was plainly not just to deprive a man of the means of doing business, so long as a few harmless papers stood in the way.

Mrs. Scoville was present and endeavored twice to address the Court, but the Judge did not take kindly to the prospective ordeal, and cut her off by continuing his advice to the litigants. The latter, accompanied by Mrs. Scoville, finally withdrew to a side room and spent an hour among themselves. As they left the court room Mrs. Scoville attempted to address her husband, but he brushed past her without deigning to notice her presence.

Extraordinary Demand for Campaign Documents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The committee has already issued 30 documents, and of those nearly one million copies in all have been ordered printed. Last month alone nearly 200,000 copies were sent out, and from one Western State within the last five days has been received an order for $10,000 worth of documents. Among the documents issued are a number of speeches on the tariff, two or three on the financial record of the Republican party, and several on the Southern election frauds. The committee has also deemed it expedient and necessary to issue as a competitive document the speech delivered by Representative Butterworth in Congress a few weeks ago on the subject of appointments and removals by the President—a speech that was recognized as an authorized and official defense of the administration.

REDDING's Russia Salve, best family salve in the world, and excellent for stable use. 25 cts.

A Bright Bangor Barber.

Wm. M. Martin, an intelligent young colored man, a resident of Bangor, Mich., came to this city for the purpose of collecting $15,000 from the Louisiana State Lottery Company, due him as the holder of one fifth of ticket No. 85,003, Class G, which won the capital prize of $75,000 in the drawing of July 11. He had been investing in Lottery tickets at intervals during a year, and had once before struck it for $100. He presented his ticket, he said, and was given a check on the New Orleans National Bank for the full amount, and the funds be invested in two bills of exchange on New York. He proposed to enlarge and refit his barber shop with a portion of his money, but had not decided on the investment of the remainder. He, however, remarked, "I will certainly put it to a good use."—New Orleans Times-Democrat, July 23.

GARFIELD'S COUSIN.

His Mysterious Dissappearance, Leaving His Family Destitute.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—Emery J. Gaffield, who lived with his wife and child at 242 Clark street, left home on the morning of August 1, and has not been heard of since. He usually kissed his wife good by, and when the dinner hour came without him, she remembered that on the morning in question he had said good by with his face turned away from her. She also remembered that he had passed a restless night—an unusual occurrence during their married life of 20 years, during which time they were not separated a single day.

Mr. Gaffield was born in the East in 1833, weighed about 180 pounds; his eyes were dark blue, his hair grayish, and he wore a grayish mustache. On his arm were tattooed "The Crucifixion," "American eagle," and a figure of a sailor, "Fanny Kimball, the female pirate." Both arms were filled with India ink work. On the day he disappeared he wore a dark brown, fine plaid suit, light Derby hat, and laced shoes. He had a Masonic pin on his vest, a Waltham silver watch with gold chain in his pocket, and two handkerchiefs, one white and the other striped with blue on the border.

He had been a worker in leather, having been employed by the Queen City Dash Company, which suspended some months ago, and the American Oak Leather Company. He left the latter place May 1. He was a fine workman, industrious, sober and a member of the Methodist Church. Although spelling his name Gaffield, he was a first cousin of the late Pres. James A. Garfield.

His wife naturally is much overcome by the continued and mysterious absence of her husband. She and her child are in destitute circumstances. They are at present at No. 214 Baymiller street. Information of Mr. Gaffield's whereabouts may be sent to Anderson, Harris & Co., Cincinnati, O.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Wife Beaten to Death with a Carpenter's Square.

SCRANTON, Aug. 15.—Near Cayuga Breaker, in a district of the City known as Providence, has resided for many years a family named Connors, the head of which found employment in mines, and thus afforded means of life for himself and family, consisting of his wife and several children. In Connors' family domestic affairs did not run as smoothly as should be, and frequent brawls resulted therefrom. Yesterday evening the conversation between husband and wife finally drifted into money matters, in which each charged the other with profligacy. The dispute waxed exceedingly warm, and Connors, in his violent rage, struck his wife over the head with a carpenter's square, crushing the skull and felling her to the floor in an insensible condition. Physicians were summoned to the scene, and, as their opinion announced the wound as fatal, Connors fled from his home; but his reeking conscience smote him, and he proceeded to the District Station-house and placed himself in the hands of the police. His wife died this morning at 4 o'clock from her injuries, and Connors was placed in the county jail to await action by the grand jury.

REUNION.

The Ex-Confederates at Sedalia, Mo.

SEDALIA, Aug. 15.—The ex-Confederate Reunion assembled here to-day. There was a parade in which about 300 took part from the City to Sisher's Park one-half mile from the starting point. The procession was led by Robert McCullough, State Register of Lands, followed by a band from Jefferson barracks. Then came the Mexican veterans, then Union veterans, then the Mayor and members of the City Council and City officers in carriages, then the ex-Confederates, then the Sedalia fire department, and then citizens and visitors in carriages and wagons. Upon arriving at the park Rev. Dr. B. F. Lacey, Corps Chaplain for Stonewall Jackson during the war, offered an eloquent prayer. Chas. E. Messerly, Mayor of Sedalia, then delivered a welcome address, which was replied to by Gen. John S. Marmaduke, President of the Association. Gen. Leroy Valliant, of St. Louis, then delivered the oration of the day. His speech was temperate, able and eloquent. After this, a letter was read from the St. Louis ex-Confederate Historical and Benevolent Association. An adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Queer State of Affairs at an Insane Asylum.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Austin McNamara, who has been confined for four years in the Queens County Asylum for the Insane, and who, it is alleged, has never been insane, was before Justice Barnard in Brooklyn to-day in connection with the application for his discharge. When McNamara was in Court a week ago he impressed the Justice as wholly sane, and when questioned by the Court he said that two men had been murdered in the cell next to his own. When Justice Barnard called up the case, Justice Armstrong, who appeared for the Asylum, said that the Asylum authorities did not wish to appear as resisting McNamara's discharge, and he would make no objection to it. Justice Barnard said that McNamara seemed to be rational enough, and that he would have discharged him a week ago but he wished to give the gentlemen in charge of the Asylum a chance to say something, as they had held him in keeping for four years, and claimed to have held him by virtue of a commitment. He then ordered McNamara's discharge. Mr. McNamara, who is an old man, feelingly responded to the congratulations. When surprise was expressed in his presence that the Asylum authorities did not respond to his charge that two men had been murdered during his stay there, he said, "They don't dare stand an inquiry into the state of things at the Asylum."

Carrying Shot in His Lung.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The recent post-mortem on the body of Edward Pulver disclosed the fact that one of the lungs held a dozen shot. The lung had nearly wasted away and the shot were gathered together in a cell-like cavity. The shot could not have entered the lung through the throat, and being flattened, must have been shot into the body. The matter was the subject of surprise and conjecture to the physicians present. It has since been learned that the shot were fired into his body some years ago while he was Constable. He wore a heavy overcoat at the time, and said that none of the shot entered his body, as it had been sufficiently protected by his coat. The size of the shot spoken of by Pulver and the shot found in the body correspond, and there is no doubt he has for years carried in his lungs a dozen shot, of which he had no knowledge.

Book Agent Robbed.

LAKETON, Ind., Aug. 15.—A book agent named Isaac Grisso, who had been canvassing the County for the Christian Union, went down to Indianapolis to collect commissions amounting to $300. On the way back he was compelled to lay over at Peru until the next day, in order to make connections, and while hunting a hotel he was stopped by two men, who are supposed to have followed him from Indianapolis, and ordered to deliver. He started to run, but was struck by one of the foot-pads and shot at by the other, and fearing that he would be killed if he did not surrender, he threw up his hands and allowed them to search him. They found the money, and left him with a few cents of change.

One of the James Gang.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15.—Dick Little, a well-known member of the old James gang, was arrested here to-day by the United States Marshal, charged with complicity in the robbery of the United States Paymaster at Mussel Shoals, Ala., March 11, 1881. The amount taken was $5,200, and it is supposed the robbery was perpetrated by Jesse James, Wm. Ryan (who is now serving a 25 years' sentence for train robbery) and Dick Little. Little says he is innocent, and can also prove that the arrest is the work of surviving members of the James gang that have a grudge against him for information he gave officers which led to the breaking up of the gang.

Deadly Affray Between Rivals.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The facts of a shooting early Monday morning are just learned. It occurred a short distance beyond the Southern limits of the City. Gust Hazeman, a laborer, found John Boyle, of the same class, in company with his sweetheart on Ashland avenue. A domestic quarrel ensued; Boyle ran to his boarding house, got a double barreled shot gun, loaded with nails, pieces of iron, slugs, etc., and returned, threatening to shoot Hazeman; the latter knocked Boyle down, took the gun away from him and pursued him half a block and discharged both barrels into his side. The doctors picked 45 pieces of nails, lead, etc., out of the ghastly wounds. Boyle cannot live. Hazeman escaped.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE In Constipation.

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PARNELL'S RECEPTION.

Ireland in the Midst of a Great Crisis—Liberty of Speech No Longer Permitted—The Imprisonment of Grey.

DUBLIN, Aug. 15.—The City was astir by 7 o'clock this morning for the opening of the exhibition and unveiling of the statue of Daniel O'Connell. Bands are parading the streets, followed by large crowds. A procession composed of the trades will be mustered in at Stephens' Green at noon. All troops will be confined to their barracks. The statue will be unveiled at 1 o'clock. The opening of the exhibition will immediately follow.

The procession of trades was three miles long. Good order and regularity were kept by mounted marshals along the route. The O'Connell statue was unveiled by Lord Mayor Dawson, in the presence of Parnell, Dillon, Davit and Gray, and a crowd estimated at 100,000. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Lord Mayor Dawson, accepting the statue for the Irish people, said their struggle was not over and their efforts would still be obstructed. They must endeavor to forget the melancholy past and look for glory in the future in the hope that Ireland, once a Province, would again become a Nation.

Parnell spoke a few words, in which he expressed hope for the future prosperity of Ireland. He said the best monuments to O'Conell were the changes beneficial to Ireland which marked his life.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—City hall is densely crowded to-day on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the City to Parnell and Dillon. Nearly every Mayor in Ireland, except the Mayor of Belfast, is present. Story, Radical member of Parliament for Sunderland, and all Home-rule members of Parliament, are also present. The Conservative members of Dublin municipality were absent. When the roll of the corporation was called, at the mention of Grey's name the whole audience rose and cheered enthusiastically for several minutes. The Lord Mayor declared that Grey's sentence was equivalent to six months' imprisonment. He advised the people to be most careful and guarded in their language, as they were in the midst of a great crisis.

Parnell, returning thanks to the Corporation for the freedom of the City, said that in view of recent events it was clear liberty of speech no longer existed in Ireland. He and his associates, however, would take care to bring the subject before the Commons at the first opportunity. Meanwhile the Irish party would peaceably contrive to educate the people to govern themselves, and would advise them to accept whatever reform might be offered them while pushing on towards legislative independence. He advised the higher classes, while they yet had time, to join in endeavoring to bring about a better state of affairs. The people could no longer tolerate their present degradation.

Dillon followed Parnell. He quoted statistics, showing that Ireland, especially Dublin, had been economically injured by the union.

Lord Mayor Dawson has arranged to call a special meeting of the corporation Monday, with the view of considering measures to secure the release of Grey.

Crowds are assembling around the statue of O'Connell, and speeches expressing indignation at the sentence are being made.

Callan, member for Louth, has given private notice that he will to-morrow call attention to the sentence of Grey. Telegrams have been sent Irish members at present in Ireland to return to London to participate in the debate.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Struggle at Cohoes—Pittsburg Coal Miners Resolve to Continue the Strike—No Change in the Iron Strike.

COHOES, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Harmony Mills to-day claim to have recovered the ground lost Monday. The "stay outs" Executive Committee to-day sent forth the following:

"We are masters of the situation in the struggle with the Harmony Mills. We warn all operatives to remain away from Cohoes until the pending difficulty is settled in accordance with our just demands."

Every incoming train and street car is guarded and returning old operatives and others in quest of employment are instantly made aware of the continuation of the strike, and offers of support or money to return to the point from whence they came are invariably successful. Notices are served on delinquent tenants returnable Friday. If evictions are forced the battle for the operatives will begin in earnest. Treasurer Terrill reports more money received since Monday than for any two previous weeks with the continuation of aid from labor unions throughout New York State. The strikers are confident of their ability to force favorable consideration of their demands. The mill managers affirm their inability to restore the 10 per cent. reduction, and if again compelled to close the snow will fly and Spring time again come before another opportunity on the part of the company will be given to resume work.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—The coal miners district convention closed to-night, after unanimously resolving to continue the strike against a reduction from 4 to 3½ cents per bushel on the price of mining. It was thought that the meeting to-day would result in the miners agreeing to a compromise, but the action of the convention shows that the strikers are still firm, notwithstanding the fact that many of the mines are running with non-union men to the highest capacity. The operators express indifference at the action taken and say while the market is in the present condition they will not pay 4 cents.

There is no change in the situation of the iron strike. The fires are still burning in furnaces at the Ætna, but the mill is still idle. At McKeesport everything is quiet and the mill is running with a full complement of men. The manufacturers meet to morrow, but what will be the outcome of the meeting can only be conjectured. A mill owner interviewed to-night said the manufacturers are as firm as ever, and that it was very probable the action of former meetings to resist the strike would be unanimously sustained. On the other hand a prominent member of the Amalgamated Association asserted positively that two mills would sign the scale before the week was out. He refused to say what mills they were but said he had one of the seals in his pocket.

COHOES, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The mills are running with an increased force to-day. The advantage is with the millowners, and their ultimate success is conceded.

Colored Teachers of Virginia.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 15.—Gov. Cameron briefly addressed the Institute for colored teachers to day, and was received with every manifestation of approval. Gov. Cameron said these Institutes should not hereafter be dependent on outside aid for support; the State has a large school fund from which liberal appropriations will be made, and next year Institutes will be held all over the State under the auspices of the State Government.

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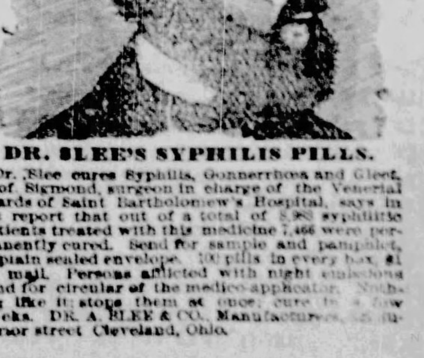

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

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BE PATIENT.

We are receiving complaints from a few far off States with regard to tardiness of the WEEKLY BLADE. The truth is our circulation has outgrown the capacity of our machinery. We ask patience until second week in September, after which our new presses will be in operation. Then we shall deliver to our subscribers *very promptly*, and in much better shape, the most popular weekly in the United States. We shall then be enabled to invite 100,000 more subscribers to join our circle of readers, and will be prepared to supply over a half million copies *on time*.

NASBY'S LETTERS.

Mr. LOCKE's second series of letters from Europe will be commenced in about two weeks. We hope to have more than 100,000 subscribers on our list by that time, with a steady increase thereafter.

PRINTING AND JOURNALISM.

The printing of the first edition of the BLADE on the new press will be made the occasion of a very interesting article by Mr. JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor of the BLADE, on the development of the numerous improvements which have brought the art of printing to its present state of perfection. This will be written in Mr. McELROY's happiest style, and will occupy the whole first page of the paper.

THE name given the Democracy in California is the "Gin Mill Party."

THE Star Route trial has already lasted 80 days and no prospect of conclusion yet.

CETEWAYO may come to this country. He is a fine specimen of "a prime field hand," as he was in a state of nature.

GEN. GARFIELD was deluged with letters of advice, but we trust that none of them was so fearfully impudent as the one DORSEY wrote.

THE two ends of the Northern Pacific Railroad are within 600 miles of each other, and are approaching a union at the rate of four miles a day.

IN 20 years the corn crop of Kansas has increased from 96,892 bushels for market to 20,911,840 bushels. The increase in acreage this year over the last is 200,000 acres.

THERE is no need of any excitement concerning Gen. BUTLER's warlike intentions. If there is a harmless soldier in the world it is the hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher.

IN Tennessee the Temperance party has endorsed the ticket of the State Credit wing of the Democratic party, and it is expected that their adhesion will strengthen that party materially.

ACCORDING to the report of Gen. EATON, Commissioner of Education, educational matters in the Southern States are rapidly improving. The change of sentiment in regard to common schools is remarkable.

ANOTHER accident in making an Alpine excursion, by which an Englishman and his two guides lost their lives. This is the fourth of the kind this season. Will people never cease making these foolhardy attempts to do what is so utterly useless?

BURLINGTON *Hawkeye*: It is said that when a Bedouin chieftain, clad in full toggery, is seen by civilized troops for the first time, they take him for a procession of Knights Templars going to a funeral, and take off their hats and make respectful signals at him, instead of shooting him.

IT cost the City of Middletown, Conn., in legal and official fees, $36 to seize half a pint of illicit whiskey, and $6 more to destroy it as required by law. The local press wants to know what chance the town will have of escaping bankruptcy, should it become necessary to confiscate a few barrels of liquor.

IT is a curious phase of the human mind that causes such a rush for ghastly souvenirs of GUITEAU's body, that the coffin in which the assassin's body was carried to the Medical Museum was completely demolished and carried away, and not only that but one of the ears from the body and several of the muscles.

CONGRESSMEN PAGE, of California, says that the Chinese bill was having the effect of causing large manufacturers to discharge their Chinese employes and putting white men and girls in their places. As a consequence the money which has been sent to China, will be kept here.

THE Paris police have made a raid on the milkmen. The cans are all unloaded in a large warehouse on arrival in the City, and 25 policemen were posted outside, loopholes having been made in the wall to enable them to peep. Just when the milkmen had brought in the water and were beginning to make their customary mixture, the police rushed in and caught them. They were found to have a large quantity of bicarbonate of lime, together with a contrivance for removing the sealed covers.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Star Route cases drag their length so slowly along that most people do not know that they are moving at all. They are now in the argument stage. A superb summing up of the case for the Government was made by Mr. KER, and the counsel for the defense are laboriously striving to demolish unpleasant facts by a multiplication of words. There are strong suspicions that the jury has been tampered with, and the matter has been directly charged. But, whatever the verdict may be, there will no doubt remain in the minds of the people of the entire guilt of the parties implicated. In the meanwhile DORSEY stupidly tries to break the force of public opinion by causing the publication of still more letters written by himself to GARFIELD. These letters prove nothing save that he was exceedingly impudent, that he was intimate with Vice Pres. ARTHUR, and that he was trying to head off the appointment of THOS. L. JAMES as Postmaster General, by securing that of Judge FOLGER as Secretary of the Treasury. His opposition to Col. JAMES arose from a well grounded fear that that gentleman would discover and expose the Star Route frauds. The correspondence is very discreditable to the writer.

THE rise in temperature for the past week has brought about a steady improvement in the agricultural outlook. The corn and wheat crops were vastly improved by the cessation of the rains, and the drying up of the fields. Oats were in most instances too far gone to be helpt.

FRANCE still maintains an unwarlike attitude. This is said to be due to the pressure of the National debt upon the resources of the country which the people do not desire to see increased. Since 1880 France has taken rank as the most heavily indebted country in the world. Were the amount equally divided, every man, woman and child in France would have to pay about $164.55. The English share for each person would be $115.80; the American, $50.60. There is a very strong feeling in favor of economy among this thrifty people, and an extreme reluctance to undertake any foreign enterprise which may add to their burdens. M. DE FREYCINET overthrew M. GAMBETTA because he preferred to spend no more money on Tunis. M. DUCLERC succeeds M. DE FREYCINET because he thinks it unwise to waste any money on Egypt. Yet France makes one reserve. She would spend money without stint to get back Alsace and Lorraine.

THE most important movement of the British in Egypt during the past week is the seizure of the Suez Canal. Before daylight Sunday morning the British naval forces occupied Port Said and Ismailia, the important northern and central points on the Suez Canal. The transports and the men-of-war, with Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Seymour on board, arrived at Port Said a few hours later. The occupying force at Port Said numbered 600. The canal was closed to merchant vessels, but has since been opened.

IN Dublin, Ireland, E. DWYER GRAY, the proprietor of the *Freemen's Journal*, and a member of Parliament, was arrested a few days ago, sent to prison for three months, and fined £500 for contempt of Court. His offense was allowing the publishing of articles reflecting upon the jurymen who convicted under the new law, FRANCIS HEYNES of murder. The affair is regarded with great indignation, and the corporation of the City passed resolutions of sympathy with Mr. GRAY.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused by the refusal of the Porte to allow the exportation of mules from Turkey for the use of the British in Egypt. It is considered a violation of treaty rights and Lord DUFFERIN has addressed a strong protest to the Porte, stating that Turkey will be held responsible for damages.

ON Saturday the Egyptian infantry advanced from Kafr-el-Dwar, and some cavalry from the direction of Aboukir, and some severe skirmishing followed, which resulted in considerable loss to the Egyptians. There was also some sharp fighting on Sunday at Shaluf, in which the British troops were victorious.

THE British Palriament has adjourned until October 24th.

THE LIQUOR REBELLION.

It is frequently quite as well to have a faction go out of a party for awhile, in order that it may get a wholesome lesson as to its relative insignificance. For years the Prohibition faction held a whip over the Republican party, and threatened all sorts of dire things if it was not allowed to dictate the party's policy.

Finally it did go out by itself, when, to its astonishment, the Republicans went right on winning victories in utter regardlessness of its defection. Then the Soft Money Republicans were going to tear the party to pieces when they withdrew from it. Their desertion did not lose the party a single important fight, and now every one of them is ashamed to own that they ever went straying. Now the Ultra Liquor men, who have cracked their whip in every Convention in the State for years, are going to overwhelm us with destruction, by casting against us the entire German vote.

It has been evident for years that this to come, and it is quite as well that it should be decided this year, when there are no greater issues to complicate matters. The dictation of the brewers in Convention that everything else be subordinated to the promotion of their selfish interests in Free Beer and No Sunday, is much more insufferable than was the Prohibition dictation that everything else should be forgotten in a wild crusade against the dramshop. For some years it has been evident to every one that unless the Republican party were to sink to becoming the political machine of the brewers, a rupture was inevitable, for their assumptions became more arrogant every year. They now propose to give us an opportunity to measure their strength, by putting into the field against us every man they can muster. As in the other cases, it will be found this strength is vastly less than they have vaunted, and with a realizing sense of their impotence they will come to a frame of mind that will make them less of an obstacle to true Temperance reform.

FREE TRADE SOPHISMS.

The Free Traders very wisely confine themselves to mere assertions, and carefully shun any approach to figures. It is quite easy to say, as none of them ever fail to do, that "$40 out of every $100 which the laborer pays out for the necessaries of life, is simply a tax which goes to stuff out the bursting pockets of the manufacturers." It is easy to say this, because we have *Hamlet's* authority that lying is exceeding easy. No statement could be further from the truth. Take, for example, the matter of calico, and other cotton goods, which form a considerable item in the expenditure of every laborer. Ordinary standard "64-square print cloth,"—which embraces about the whole list of common dress calicos, has a duty upon it of 5 cents a square yard, or 3¾ cents a running yard. Now, says Mr. HURD, and all that class of orators, that duty enhances the cost of the calico to the laborer's wife just that much. The poorest toiler in the land can not buy an humble gown of 5 cent calico for his wife or children, without paying 3¾ cents of the 5 to swell the outrageous profits of some bloated monopolist. This is certainly startling, until we find that the aforesaid bloated manufacturers are selling this kind of calico right along to the retailers at 3¼ cents or ¼-cent less than the Tariff rates upon it. At this point Mr. HURD's shriek becomes smothered with laughter.

"If the manufacturers, as you claim," everybody says, "add the amount of the Tariff to the cost of production, then they must manufacture calicos merely as a matter of agreeable relaxation."

A comparison of the retail prices prevailing in the English Towns, with those ruling here, will show most conclusively that in all essential, every-day articles our prices are the lower. This is not only true of the cotton goods, but also of a vast list of other articles. An allusion to the "prohibitive duty" on drugs and chemicals during the Tariff debate, developt the fact that on cod liver oil the foreign price is $1.30 a gallon, the duty 40 per cent., but the price here is 80 cents a gallon. Tartaric Acid—the price asked abroad is .46; the duty is 60 per cent., and the price here is .46. Refined borax—an industry that is growing rapidly in the West; the price abroad is 14 cents a pound, duty 75 per cent., and the price here 14 cents a pound. Copperas—the price abroad one-half cent per pound; duty 80 per cent.; price here one-half cent per pound. Epsom salts—price abroad 13 cents a pound; duty 70 per cent.; price here 12½c per pound. And so with a long list of articles.

This being the case, the argument of the Free Traders addrest to the pockets of the laboring man, falls at once to the ground. It may be asked why, even admitting that the wholesale prices of goods in this country may be no greater than in England, the retail prices are equally low? This is an interesting inquiry, though it may have no direct bearing on the question of Tariff. The explanation is that our retail prices are made unnaturally low by the struggle for business incident to our condition of society. Here every mechanic or farmer who has accumulated a little money is liable to think he can use it to improve his condition by "keeping store." He joins the already over-crowded ranks of retailers, increases the competition, sells goods at insufficient profit, and forces others to do so, and in a few years helps to swell the innumerable caravan of bankrupts. In England, on the other hand, retailers are as a rule a distinct class by themselves, whose ancestors have been in the trade, and whose children will be. Their number increases very slowly and regularly, and there is none of this ruinous competition customary in American Towns. A new shop and a new shop-keeper is a rarity. Consequently the prices are fixt where they will give the retailers a handsome margin, and kept there.

The same is true of the manufacturers, and the wholesale trade. The business of the country has been—in effect—divided up, so that each gets a certain share, upon which he makes a regular profit. It is not as it is in this country, where every day is a struggle to the death to get and retain trade. Neither of these conditions is in any way connected with Free Trade or Tariff, but result from the differences between an old and a new country. We speak of them merely to assist our readers to a clear conception of facts which Free Traders continually pervert.

LIEUT. LOMIA, an Italian, who holds a commission in our Fifth Artillery, has been making an extended visit to his native land, during which he has made a study of the Italian army. This he has set forth in a report to the Adjutant-General. Of the pay of the Italian soldier he says:

> The soldier, on the day of his enrollment, receives a check book upon which 100 francs are put to his credit, that he may provide himself at once with the necessary uniform and other articles enumerated in this book. Arms and accoutrements are assigned to him as with us, making him responsible in case of injury outside of the ordinary wear and tear. In addition to this first allowance on the part of the Goverment, it is calculated that one franc per day, equal to 19.3 cents of our currency, must feed, clothe, and pay the soldier. This is but a small sum, but I was assured that excepting that fraction of the franc (two cents per day) which is offered the soldier as "pay," it is ample, as things are there, for his other wants. The soldiers in Italy eat but twice a day, namely, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; and generally also have coffee served them early in the morning. The franc, or properly speaking, the Italian "lira," is expended for the soldier's benefit as follows: Clothing and repairing of same, per day, 3 cents; his daily pay, 2 cents; fuel, lights, mess, furniture, and washing of table linen, 2 cents; bread rations, 6 cents; meat and other necessaries, 7 cents. Total, one lira, or 20 cents each day.

THE corporation of Dublin has passed resolutions of sympathy with Mr. GREY, the proprietor of *Freeman's Journal* who was recently arrested and imprisoned for an expression of opinion in that paper. Will the British Government arrest the corporation?

AMERICAN kerosene now burns in the lamps that swing before the idols in the Hindu Temples So far no pious Brahmin has attempted to light his kitchen-fire with it, and therefore it yet retains general esteem.

IT is not possible that BEN BUTLER has gone to join ARABI Bey. Providence does not mean to be so cruel to the struggling Egyptians.

NASBY PAMPHLETS.

To all new subscribers who have recently written us for information concerning Nasby's cheap pamphlets, we will say we have in stock at 10 cents each, postpaid by mail, "Nasby as a Banker," and "The Democratic John Bunyan."

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The occupation of the Suez Canal means very probably that the main movement upon Cairo, which is ARABI Bey's Richmond, is to be made by the way of Ismaila.

There are two ways of attacking the Egyptian army. The one is by the British fleet forcing its way up one of the branches of the Nile, as FARRAGUT forced his way up the Mississippi to Vicksburg. Unless the British officers have made a careful study of our naval operations on the Mississippi, and its tributaries, they are not likely to do this. They are all deep-sea sailors, without any of the river navigation experience that was so plentiful among the officers and men of our gunboats, consequently they are most likely to look upon entering the sinuous channels of the Delta with a gunboat as unpardonable rashness. In many respects it would be much easier to ascend the Nile than the Mississippi, especially at this season of the year, when the banks are overflown, and the vessels' guns can have point-blank range at any point of resistance. There are no "Walnut Bluffs," as at Vicksburg, which tower away above the decks of the boats. The main difficult would likely arise from the use of torpedos.

The other route to Cairo is the one to which the present movement looks toward. Ismaila, which is midway on the Suez Canal,—50 miles from Port Said, and a like distance from Suez, is about 100 miles northeastward across the desert from Cairo. To it runs a railway from the Nile Valley, and the Canal which conveys fresh water to Ismaila, Port Said and Suez. As this canal flows from the Arabs to the British, it is evident that at any hour the former can stop the flow by damming the outlet from the Nile, and in this way produce a water famine among the 30,000 people inhabiting the canal Towns, as well as for the British troops which shall attempt to march across the desert to attack Cairo in flank. It looks as if this one thing would make the march impossible. With the flow stopt in the "Sweet Water Canal," it would seem wholly out of the question for even so small an army as 25,000—which is probably the lowest strength the British will dare make the turning column—to carry along sufficient water for the men and horses for a week or more's march through a glowing desert. It is true they will have a line of railroad which probably can be laid down as fast as the Bedouins tear it up in the front, but there are limits to the carrying power of a single line of track. Possibly Sir GARNET WOLSELEY may have reliance upon artesian wells, which did good service in the Abyssinian campaign. If the turning column should receive a check upon reaching the Valley of the Nile the retreat across the desert will be the most frightful suffering since NAPOLEON's retreat from Moscow.

THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

English papers now speak most openly of the intention of the British Government to carry matters in Egypt to ultimate conquest and permanent occupation. At first the subject was handled somewhat gingerly. England's only desire was to restore peace and put matters in a better shape for the Khedive. Then the British troops would be withdrawn and Egypt left to its legitimate rulers. Such a course is not now contemplated. The London *Times* which is the Government organ boldly declares the future policy, and gives the other powers of Europe to understand that it will brook no interference.

Meanwhile the preparations for a long struggle goes on. Troops and supplies are forwarded as fast as possible. The hospital arrangements are said to be so complete that if one-fourth of the army should be disabled or sick there would be ample accommodation for them.

Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, whose arrival in Egypt to take command of the British troops is announced, is a man whose soldierly qualities are well understood. The campaign against ARABI will now undoubtedly be prosecuted with vigor, and as the Egyptians are becoming convinced of the hopelessness of the struggle, peace may not be far off, unless other complications arise through the attitude of the Porte, which, it is now said, will refuse the English conditions to the Turkish occupation of Egypt.

A PENNSYLVANIA railroad official tells a reporter that there is a young New York blood who always charters a special train when he is on a lark:

> "He always has a friend with him," said he, "and he seems to think that the thing to do is to have a train all to himself. The other day he came—it was the third or fourth time—and said he wanted to go to Philadelphia as quick as possible. He was told it would cost him $150. We said he could have a car all to himself to any point in any regular train for 18 fares, but he wanted a train and didn't mind the expense. He started at 60 miles an hour. When he got to Trenton he called in the conductor, and told him he had been trying to think why he had wanted to go to Philadelphia, and said he could not make out why it was. He said he thought he'd go back to New York. In that case the new schedule would have been a blessing."

THE combat deepens between HUBBEL and FERRY. Both recently pushed men strenuously for an Indian Agency worth $1,000 a year, but FERRY's man got it. Mr. HUBBEL has since been consoled by having his man appointed to a Clerkship in the Interior Department at $1,400 a year. HUBBEL and FERRY are both now on their way home, and next month we are promised that the piney woods of Michigan will ring to such fierce war-cries as have not been heard since the pigeon-toed Potawattomie scalped the shuddering Chippewa, in the process of determining who had the best right to the patronage and the assessments in the Lower Peninsula.

A CHICAGO doctor is in Indianapolis endeavoring to reclaim his wife, who is there with another man, who is playing a temporary engagement with her as husband. The Chicago man says that this is the seventh time she has eloped, each time with a different man, but he is willing to forgive all and give her another chance. It takes a great deal to discourage a Chicago man.

EASY EMPLOYMENT.

All persons wanting light easy employment and *good pay*, should read the advertisement of the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, in another column. Canvassers for "Nasby in Exile" are making from $10 to $15 per day, and an agency for this fast selling book is a good capital to any person, male or female. Send for descriptive circulars, and secure territory at once, as *now* is the time to canvass for September delivery. One agent cleared a profit of over $300 during the dull month of July canvassing for "Nasby in Exile." It requires only a capital of $1 invested in canvassers' outfit.

THE MILWAUKEE BREWERS.

Milwaukee is promised a lively time in political matters this Fall and the lines between the two parties will be very marked. It will be remembered that some time ago a protest against the theatrical performances, which were allowed in that City on Sunday, signed by a large number of business men, aroused strong indignation among the brewers, and a united determination was arrived at by them to boycott all who signed. This was afterwards denied, but late developments show that it was so. A large order for coal from one of the leading brewers was revoked and the reason given that the name of the coal dealer was found upon that petition. A good deal of excitement has been caused by the affair, and more interest in political matters developed than has been felt for years. The brewers throw all of their influence with the Democratic party, and the community seems now to be divided into two factions identical with the two political parties.

The Sunday question and the Temperance movement will become so interwoven, through such action of the liquor dealers, as to bid fair to restore some of the old-time regard for the Sabbath, for even the liberal thinkers, who do not believe it wrong to make Sunday a day simply of rest and recreation, do not approve of unlimited liquor guzzling. It would be much wiser for the dealers' interest to keep the questions separate, and go in for a strong license law, thus in a measure disarming the strong feeling which seems to be sweeping the West like a great waves and which has brought about Prohibition in Kansas and Iowa, with movements looking in that direction in other States. A few among them see that, but the majority are disposed to fight with the bitterness which animates the brewers of Milwaukee.

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION.

For some days past there has been considerable talk about a strike among the cigar makers in establishments employing non-Union men. Of the merits of the case in Toledo, we know little. Doubtless the stand taken by the cigar makers is more for the support of the general principles of the Union, than because there is much local reason for complaint, or necessity for such action.

So far as the United States at large is concerned, if ever there was a reason for the existence of a Union among workmen, the cigar makers have the strongest kind. The appeal from the Toledo Union published to-day shows something of it in the quotation from the New York *Sun*. The manufacturers in that City have been in the habit of importing Bohemians of the lowest grade of civilization to do this work. They put them in large tenement houses, where they eat, sleep and work from day to day the whole year through.

In one room, a man, his wife and perhaps several small children will live. The atmosphere reeks with the odor of mouldy tobacco mingled with that of other filth. If there are sleeping rooms they are without light or ventilation. What chance—what possibility is there of the denizens of such quarters ever becoming even decent members of society?

Of course these poor, miserable creatures work cheap, and the product of their labors can be sold at a correspondingly low rate. And people buy and smoke these hideous combinations of filth and tobacco which have been put together in these dens.

The same demoralized condition of things exists upon the Pacific Coast, where the Chinese have monopolized the manufacture of cigars, only in certain ways it is not so bad, because of their simple habits, which renders them as a class less loathsomely filthy. But it is bad enough there, and the evils which are complained of, and which the Union claims it is its object to correct, are vital ones and need the application of strong remedies *peaceably* applied.

A LONDON letter to the Hartford *Courant* tells this sad story:

> "Only a day or two since an inquest was held over the wasted body of a man whose name was Herr Faust. He had been a law clerk of exemplary life, and was but 30 years of age when he perished for want of food in the very heart of this great City. He had been married three years when his wife was afflicted with some form of mania which required her confinement in an asylum, and the poor fellow was left with two children. Then employment failed, and the grim conflict for life began. Manfully he fought it for awhile against hope, and at last was found kneeling beside his bedside quite dead. A few tea leaves were found in his mouth."

Yet while this man was starving, England is full of men who can squander hundreds of thousands a year apiece—not money which either they or their ancestors earned, but which was stolen or given them for prostitute services to bawdy kings. While this man starved with a few tea leaves in his mouth, the meat and bread the land produced for all its children was thrown to dogs and worthless retainers.

THE following poetry in the "Personals" of the New York *Herald* cannot fail to have its effect upon "Maria," who is so earnestly entreated to come home:

> Maria, dear, come home,
> Our door stands open wide for thee.
> Oh, do no longer roam.
> No happiness apart have we.
> Maria, dear, come home.
> Oh, why not now come home?
> Oh, heed not Satan's counsels,
> Let his imps their scheme outfoam,
> In all their schemes denounce them.
> Maria, dear, come home,
> Oh, why not now come home?
> The motherless child of thy choosing,
> Which thou promised to care as thine own,
> Still all comfort refusing,
> Cries, "Mamma, dear, come home."
> Oh, why not now come home?
> The door stands open wide for thee.
> Nor ever shall be closed.
> We've sighed these lonely nights for thee,
> And scarcely ever dosed.
> Maria, dear, come home.
> Oh why not now come home?

MR. MULHALL, the eminent statistician believes that Scotland is the richest country in the world. He estimates that Great Britain's wealth is about $1,200 per capita, while that of this country is $1,000, and France's is between those figures. Mr. MULHALL divides the wealth of the United States as follows:

Railways	$ 5,020,000,000
Farms	9,615,000,000
Cattle	1,820,000,000
Manufactures	5,655,000,000
Houses	13,360,000,000
Furniture	5,220,000,000
Forests, mines, canals	2,793,000,000
Bullion	730,000,000
Shipping	315,000,000
Public works, etc	5,252,000,000
Total	$49,770,000,000

ENGLAND has had as little pleasure with Summer as we, and *Punch* summarizes it as follows:

> Thirty-one days hath the month of May,
> Most of them chilly and none of them gay.
> June—less obnoxious by one day—has thirty,
> Every one, more or less, dirty and squirty,
> Thirty plus one are the "whack" of July,
> None of them sunny, and few of them dry.
> Three months of gloom that each year groweth glummer!
> That sums up the sell that is called English Summer!

PERU AND CHILI.

Late dispatches give a most deplorable account of the present condition of Peru. So long a time had elapsed since any definite intelligence had come respecting the South American difficulty, and the world's attention had been so attracted by the Egyptian imbroglio that no thought has been given to Chili and the conquered province, other than to suppose that the troubles were in a fair way to a settlement. The contrary now appears to be the case. The Chilian troops, as stated a day or two ago, have been driven from the interior, and now the country is given up to anarchy and confusion, with the exception of the City of Lima. The army of occupation is not large enough to keep order, and yet the Chilian Congress is attacking the Administration for placing such a burden of expense upon the people as is entailed by the Peruvian conquest and its consequences.

Not only is the interior overrun by Peruvian guerrillas who spare neither friend nor foe in their plundering, but Lima itself is in an appalling state. The unsettled condition of the interior stops all trade, and consequently there is nothing for the mass of people to do, so that they are threatened with starvation.

If Chili does not send a stronger force, one sufficient to restore order, it is almost hopeless to expect any change for the better, for there is now no party in Peru with sufficient strength to control the country. Chili will probably do nothing more unless with the understanding that Peru shall become a Chilian province.

It is possible that Pres. ARTHUR may sometime come to the conclusion that Mr. BLAINE's diplomacy was not so bad after all, and that his policy might have been followed with good results.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

St. Louis is about to do tardy justice to the memory of a man who, with all his faults, was the greatest of Missourians. A heroic statue of Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR is to be erected at a cost of $12,000, and it will be unveiled next Spring. It should be unveiled on the anniversary of the day of the march to Camp Jackson, which, all things considered, was the most magnificent stroke of the first year of the War, and showed that he who advised it and made it possible, and Gen. LYON, who executed it, had the brightest genius of leadership. It was a resolute, almost desperate, undertaking, made against the authority of the Secession Governor of Missouri, and in the face of an overwhelming public sentiment, but it was a superb success, and secured St. Louis and Missouri to the Union. There is something very sad in contemplation of the after-career of the two leading actors in this great enterprize. Gen. LYON who, had he lived, would almost unquestionably have been the leading figure of the war, was killed a few months afterward, in the midst of a victorious career, and BLAIR, who for 10 years had magnificently led the compact little Free Soil party of Missouri, against the stupid and vicious Bourbon hosts, began soon to show signs of letting down, and falling into evil ways. There is probably only a limited period of the highest effort for any man, and it was the cruelest of misfortunes for FRANK P. BLAIR that he reached this limit before the war was half over. Could he have maintained throughout the wonderful energy and capacity for leadership he displayed in Missouri politics for several years before the war, and for the first two years of the struggle, his name would now be written among the giants of the great conflict. But even ACHILLES's bow yielded at last to too much straining, and FRANK BLAIR went rapidly after he reached his climacteric.

QUITE a number of the goody-goody, old grannies of the press are making quite a cackle because two West Point Cadets went out into the woods, and "knocked out" their little disagreement with their little fists. It is too bad that some folks should have such excitable feelings. If there were nothing worse about West Point than a good square, honest knock-down between two high-spirited boys, that would be an institution worth a dozen puling theological seminaries. There is nothing better for a crowd of boys that have to associate together than to encourage settling all serious disputes according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules. It develops manliness and self-respect, and is a most effective damper on the growth of the caddish vices of bullying, talebearing, and general sneakingness.

ONE of the regiments of Royal Guards sent to Egypt is named by the irreverent Londoners the "Tin-Bellies," because a bright steel cuirass forms part of the uniform. They are large, fine-looking men, who will melt away and die under the fierce sun of Egypt like June-flies in a rain. Much surprise is exprest at the war officer's sending these big, flabby fellows to such a climate, but as the rigiment has been for about half a century lolling about the palaces and barracks of London, as a show regiment, it is thought best to give it a flavor of active service.

OLD soldiers cannot help smiling at the fearful pow-wow made by the English Lieutenants in their scout near ARABI's lines, and of which the cable brought several hundred words. Our old vets would have thought nothing of running as much risk as that to get a mess of sweet potatos, or a canteen of apple-jack.

THE Panhandle coal strike is regarded as over. It began the 31st of last March and since that time the workmen have lost in wages $250,000, the operators have lost their Summer contracts, and the railroads have lost in freights at least $[illegible],006, and all for what good. That is the question. What has been accomplished and who is to blame?

THE DEATH by drowning of Prof. JEVONS, the English philosopher and political economist, will be deeply regretted. He was just in the prime of life and bade fair to do even better work in the future thad he had done in the past.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We are still having a great demand for this remarkable cheap book, and are mailing scores of them every week. To our many thousand new readers we wish to say that this is a $2.00 book, which we will mail post-paid to subscribers for the low price of $1.25. We have mailed many thousands, and our supply is nearly exhausted. Our new subscribers should obtain a copy at once. A full description of the book will be found in our advertising columns.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Perhaps few people in this country in reading of the strike of this body of men in Ireland fully understand its importance and what a serious matter it might become unless steps are speedily taken to settle the difficulties. It was organized about 60 years ago, at the time of some difficulty with the Orangemen, for the purpose of putting down disorders, and by acts of Parliament has been made a permanent body with regular pay and allowances for clothing, food and fuel. The men are recruited the same as soldiers, but are not under the same control, as they cannot be tried for mutiny, and are at liberty to resign at any moment. This is what they have been threatening to do in a body, and although the Government absolutely refuses to accede to their demands for increased pay and greater consideration while they maintain their present attitude, they do not yield in any particular, except to promise to desist from agitation.

The reason given for the strike is a failure to obtain an increase of pay which was recently promised them. There was also some trouble in regard to the pensions. By an act of Parliament in 1847, when constables were returned as medically unfit for service, they were to receive after 15 years' service, two thirds of their pay, and after 20 years, their full pay. By an act of 1866, those who enlisted after August of that year, who had served 15 years and retired disabled were to get 15-fiftieths of the salary and an increase of one-fifteenth for every year until it reached 30-fiftieths. This arrangement made considerable difference in the pensions to be received and caused a good deal of discontent.

But the real reason of the disturbance does not seem to be due to either of these causes. During the trying times of '80 and '81 they were constantly brought together in large bodies for the protection of bailiffs and sheriffs. They quietly and firmly did the most unpopular work it was possible for them to do, and did it well. They were boycotted much of the time, and were often obliged to pay six shillings a day for food and lodging, which was of course far beyond what they were allowed for living purposes.

A gratuity of £180,000 was promised to repay them for the increased expenditure during these times, but this has not yet been paid, and, though it may be, soon the influence for good which a prompt recognition of their services would have given, is now gone entirely. The result of this blunder is the strike of the Royal Irish Constabulary, upon which so much depends in the way of carrying out British laws in Ireland.

THE LATE SEN. HILL.

The death of Sen. BEN HILL, of Georgia, reduces the fast-diminishing number of the prominent Southern men of the Secession period. Mr. HILL was a type of the third or fourth grade of the leaders who precipitated the South into rebellion. He had nothing like the abilities of DAVIS, RHETT, TOOMBS, YANCEY, etc., and he did not dignify his treason by devotion to it in the field, as did many of those who were less responsible than he for the horrors of the civil war. Searching through his life for something to say in his favor in this last mention that will be made of him, the best that can be found is that he was negatively honest—that is, his name was not soiled by association with any official corruption. Beyond this he was a specimen of the narrow-minded, blathering damagogs who inflamed the reckless and ignorant masses of the South into ripeness for Secession, and with them overawed and dragooned the more thoughtful and intelligent classes who understood what war meant, and dreaded it. HILL had neither education nor the mental powers that would make up for a lack of such training. It is not known that he ever thoroughly comprehended a single governmental principle. He certainly never stated one in such a manner as to arrest attention, or give evidence of such understanding. All there was to him was a certain glibness that imposed upon the average Georgian as talent, and this glibness was used most balefully for the interests of his country and his section. His career affords nothing which can be studied with satisfaction. The South becomes more advanced and prosperous as she escapes from the control of the class of which HILL was a fair sample.

It is hardly likely, with the spread of education and knowledge, that the ascendancy of such a class will ever become possible again.

AN IMPROPRIETY.

At Sedalia, Mo., last week occurred an ex-Confederate reunion, and in the procession, it is stated, the Blue and the Gray marched together. The incident is of course given prominence to show how completely the old feeling of bitterness between the Confederate and the Unionists has disappeared and good fellowship taken its place. So far as this goes it is well. To be a united people with common interests and purposes is what is necessary for the prosperity of the country. So far as the North is concerned this desire was strong enough to have buried the hatchet at the close of the war, and the readiness exhibited to enter into relations of amity is nothing new.

There is another side to this question however. The ex-soldiers of the Confederate army can come together in a quiet way and exchange friendly reminiscences in a quiet way, but they have no manner of right to make a public affair of it, to walk as a distinctive body in a processson with the flag flying which means absolute treason. It is the worst possible taste for Union soldiers to appear in the ranks with those who are openly flaunting their rebellion against their lawful Government, even though that rebellion is a thing of the past. There were bravery and heroism in the Rebel army but there was also disloyalty, and that fact should be emphasized always by an absolute refusal of the Unionists to take part in any such public procession where treason is represented in a body, and equally honored with patriotism in the eyes of the people.

In truth, there is a good deal of mawkish sentimentality in this talk about no longer wearing the bloody shirt. A wrong may be forgiven, but there is no necessity of honoring the wrong-doers as much as those who have suffered for the right. All Union soldiers should emphatically refuse to join in anything which seems to commemorate a rebellion as needless and uncalled for as any upon record, anything that appears to place treason upon an equality with patriotism Union soldiers had no business in the procession at the ex-Confederate reunion at Sedalia yesterday.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Engineer Melville, with Ninderman and Noros, arrived at Moscow Wednesday. A grand reception was given in their honor.——It is proposed to establish quarantine stock yards at all the principal cities to avoid contagion from animals affected by the Texas cattle fever.——The Dundee Land Company, of Scotland, has closed the purchase of 44,000 acres of timber lands in Mississippi and Crittenden Counties, Arkansas.——The Central Kentucky Sheep Breeding Company held their annual sale of Cotswolds, Southdowns and Shropshiredowns at Lexington, Thursday. The sales netted $60,250.——The Jesuits of Quebec are again agitating for the restoration to them of all their property confiscated during Henry the Fourth's reign.——A homing pigeon, owned in Toronto, made the distance from Detroit to Toronto—221 miles—in less than five hours.——George B. Hamilton, the absconding assistant cashier of the bank at Wyoming, Ill., has been arrested at New York.——The Greenbackers of the Twelfth Illinois District, at Rood House, and the Republicans of the same district, at Whitehall, held conventions Wednesday, but neither of them made a nomination, it being announced that Gen. Singleton, of Quincy, who was defeated for the Democratic nomination, would run as an independent candidate.——The National Sangerfest will be held in Dayton, O., this year, beginning on the 6th of September and continuing over the 8th.——Sen. Edmunds, of Vermont, has given $5,000 for the endowment of a room at Mary Flecher Hospital for the use of young female patients, in memory of his lately deceased daughter.——The agricultural distress is assuming alarming proportions in Andalusia, Spain. In consequence of a poor harvest and the want of labor, frequent collisions occur between the peasantry and police.——The price on many grades of lumber has been advanced in Chicago from 50 cents to $1 per 1,000 feet.——Sen. Ben Hill, of Georgia, died Wednesday morning at his home, from the effects of a cancer of the lower jaw.——The strike of 1,500 spinners at the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., is a failure, their places being filled by outsiders.——The Imperial Gazette, of China, celebrated its 1,500th birthday last month.——The present population of Russia is 145,000,000, having increased rapidly since 1870, when it was about 85,600,000.——The combination sale of fine horses at Lexington, Ky., obtained an average of $234 per head for 74 animals. The highest price realized was $1,000.——A reception was given at Chautauqua to Lewis Miller, of Akron, O., founder of Chatauqua Assembly and President of the Association.——The grave of the late Gen. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, at Lititz, Lancaster County, Pa., has been surrounded by a blue marble coping, placed there at considerable expense by Mr. John A. Sutter, his son, living at Acapulco, Mexico.——No rain of any consequence, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, has fallen in Albany and Greene Counties since the 5th of July. The ground is baked, and no moisture can be found for several feet below the surface. There will be little or no buckwheat, and no late potatos from these localities, while the melon and tomato crop will fall short nearly one half.——Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, and Col. Jesse Harper, of Illinois, will speak in Maine during the campaign.——The American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its 13th annual meeting in Omaha, Nebraska, in the Baptist Church, September 12 and 13, 1882. It will begin its session on Tuesday evening, Sept. 12, at 7:30 P. M.——According to Chilian advices, 75 Chilians were attacked by 2,000 Peruvians, and refusing to surrender, all were slaughtered.——There were 148 failures in the United States during the past week, an increase of 53 over the preceding week.——The yellow fever is increasing among the Americans at Brownsville, and seems to be on the increase at Matamoras, though the death rate is more favorable.——The Western Distillers' Association at Chicago, appointed an Executive Committee and adopted resolutions favoring the enactment of laws for the observance of the Sabbath; a well-digested license law, with a high figure for each license granted, and opposing any conflict with any political party. H. B. Miller was elected President.——Consul Gifford, at La Rochelle, France, has reported some remarkable statistics respecting the adulteration in the French brandy sent to this country.——Victor Hugo has become so deaf that he cannot enjoy conversation.——Mrs. Fanny Sprague, the mother of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague's former husband, dined with her three sisters in Groton, Conn., the other day. The combined ages of the four made 349 years and nine months.——The First Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the President is empowered to expend the $100,000 appropriated by Congress to suppress the spread of contagious diseases.——The Massachusetts State Greenback Convention has nominated Gen. B. F. Butler for Governor, and the rest of a State ticket.——Gen. O. O. Howard is delivering temperance lectures in Eastern Maine.——Francis Murphy, the great apostle of temperance, writes that the blue ribbon has been tied upon 700 breasts since he went to Great Britain.——The Methodists, 10 years ago, purchased Ocean Grove as a summer resort, at a cost of $25,000. The assessed value of the place at present is $3,000,000.——A heavy white frost occurred at Corry, Pa., on Friday and Saturday nights, August 18th and 19th.——Senator Hill was buried at Atlanta, Saturday. Twenty thousand people gathered to witness the procession.——The Germans who suffered loss by the bombardment of Alexandria have petitioned their Government to claim compensation for their losses.——The Governor of Iceland has notified the Ministry at Copenhagen that a famine is imminent in Iceland, because of bad weather for over a year; also, that the measles, which have not been in Iceland for over 36 years, are spreading over the country.——At the meeting of the survivors of the Military Telegraphic Service at Chicago, the Society of the United States Military Telegraphic Corps was organized, with R. W. Plum as President. A National reunion is called at Niagara Falls for September 21.——Thomas Hughes, it is said by his friends at the Rugby colony in Tennessee, intends to visit them during the coming month. Mrs. Hughes, his mother, a strong and vigorous woman of 87 years of age, acts as Treasurer of the School Board of the County.——M. Saint Paul has offered the French Academy of Medicine a sum of $5,000 to found a prize for the discovery of a cure for diphtheria, the competition to be open to the world, and not confined to the medical profession.——Texas, through its Governor, asks aid of the National Government for the yellow fever sufferers.——The Lady Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett has arranged for the dispatch to Egypt of a small staff of nurses, with their nursing appliances, the moment their services are needed.——Pres. Arthur has given $200 for the Garfield Memorial Hospital.——The piano factory of Hartman, Dowling & Peck, New York, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The loss is put at $250,000, partly covered by insurance. There were between 1,200 and 1,500 pianos in process of construction. There were 400 men thrown out of employment.——The first shipment of Russian petroleum from the oil wells in the Province of Baku was sent to the European market on July 21 by the English steamer Alfred. The American company which operates these wells will hereafter endeavor to compete with the American petroleum, which has hitherto controlled the foreign trade.——The Boston Public Library, including all its branches, now owns 404,221 volumes, having gained 13,239 volumes during the past year.

Correspondence

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Late Session of Congress and the Democrats—The Tax Bill and River and Harbor Bill—An Important Movement in the South—Bourbonism Destined to go Under.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1882.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in speaking for Congress, says, in the words of the prayer book: "We have erred and strayed like lost sheep." "We have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts." "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done things which we ought not to have done." To some extent the force of the quotations may be just, but the merits and demerits of the late session have this peculiar characteristic. All the conspicuously good things were done by the Republicans, while the Democrats always shared in whatever was indifferent or bad, and were the means of defeating some measures of very great importance to the prosperity and well-being of the Nation. After clamoring long and loud for a reduction of taxes they refused in the Senate to allow a vote on the House bill which cut the taxes down over 30 millions. On the matter of contested seats they voted uniformly with the Committee when the report was in favor of seating a Democrat, but when it proposed to oust any one seated by fraud they not only voted against the report, but filibustered for many days to keep Democrats who were never elected in their places. The bill for extending the charters of national banks was not only opposed and kept back by extraordinary Democratic tactics, but it would not have passed at all but for the patience and good management of the Republicans. The question of referring the Tariff to a Commission for revision was originated by a Democrat, but it was hindered and kept back by an interminable array of windy Democratic speakers, and had to be passed in both Houses mainly by Republican votes. The River and Harbor bill is not regarded as the cleanest measure which passed the ordeal of the session; and the President had the manly courage to send it back with his objections. The Democrats could have defeated it in either House, but they had no idea of allowing the bill to fail, and furnished the votes necessary to pass it over the President's objections. In short, the Democrats as represented in Congress, were true to their traditional character. If there was any carrion around they smelled it from afar and seized on their portion with the avidity of a buzzard, but if anything was to be done for the benefit of the country or for pure and wholesome legislation they threw their whole weight against it. In the matter of reducing taxes their complaint was that the reduction was in the interest of *rich bankers*. The Democrats probably wanted the reduction to be in the interest of the *poor whisky men*. It covered bank checks, friction matches, tobacco, cigars and every thing but whisky. Hence what the *Herald* calls the "*disgraceful tax bill*, devised solely for the benefit of the rich men," would have been all right if it had included cheap drinks. If banks and rich men were taxed the taxes could not be taken off without relieving them, and the "disgraceful tax bill" was a bill for taking off taxes. It relieved the Internal Revenue from almost everything but whisky.

It is not my purpose to defend the River and Harbor bill, but the chief point againt it was it was made up to secure Democratic votes, and as soon as it was put in danger the Democrats rushed to the rescue and secured its passage. As the President said: "In proportion as the bill became more objectionable it secured more support."

The objection to the bill was not that it was in any proper sense a corruption, and the denunciations against it on that score are wasted. In all that has been said against it not a single case has been specified of an improvement which was not needed and would not be an advantage; and it is not pretended that any member of Congress received or expected to receive any of the money. The objection was as stated by the President that many of the improvements were not of a National character and were put in the bill to insure its passage. Hence, just in proportion as it grew in magnitude it commanded support, and when it was endangered by the veto those who had interest in it came forward to its rescue. The President contended, and the country endorses him, that this is not a safe principle to introduce into legislation.

I notice that the Democrats who were at first very loud in their demonstrations of this bill, calling it a *corruption*, a swindle, and a steal, after discovering that it was passed by Democratic votes, withdraw their anathemas, and bestow them in a general way on Congress, which is called the most selfish, corrupt and jobbing Congress that the country has ever seen. Nothing, it seems to me, could be wider of the mark. It is certainly the general belief here that this Congress is rather remarkable for being clean, and that jobbery has found little encouragement at its hands. The lobby has certainly not prospered in the late session and many of its most active members went away early in disgust. No measure that has passed seems to have had any money in it, and the legislation in the interest of the whisky men which failed, was found after a most searching investigation, to have been falsely suspected. The Democrats, in some quarters, are denouncing their own men, which they have a right to do, but they will fail in the line of assault which they have opened on the Republican party.

You will notice that there are some movements in the South which are significant of a coming change. I refer to the position taken by Chalmers, of Mississippi, and Mackey, of South Carolina. Chalmers complained, before he left Washington, that he had not been properly sustained by his party which was evidently an excuse for breaking away from it. Politics are amazingly hollow through all the South and the only question with such a man as Chalmers is as to what will bring success. He was ejected from Congress on account of the gross frauds by which he had been returned, and, so far as he was concerned, the Mississippi plan was played out. But he saw that the yoke put on the people by bull dozing and fraud was chafing his constituents and that many of them were clamoring loudly against the methods of the Democratic party. He therefore resolved on a new departure; and he went home to turn a short corner and become the champion of pure ballot and a fair vote. The result is that he is endorsed by the colored men constituting the body of the Republican party and will probably be elected.

About the same thing has occurred in the Fifth District of South Carolina. Judge Mackey, an unscrupulous and very able politician, who was half a mind to be a Republican immediately after the war, and again in the early part of the Hayes Administration, but who found it such "hard sledding" that he fell back into the ranks of the Democracy, voting for Tilden and Hancock and entering warmly into the Democratic craze for a white man's government, like Chalmers, has discovered that his party is all wrong and that a return to peace and good order lie in giving to every man his rights. He, too, is an independent candidate for Congress and finds his interests in defending the rights of the men who are oppressed by law as well as by fraud. In his address, after referring to the many friends who had urged him to appear as a candidate, he says:

"I recognize their call as a protest against the disastrous misrule that now upholds itself in South Carolina under the falsely assumed name of Democracy. It builds its power on broken constitutions, and clothes itself with fraud as with a garment. The open and notorious violation of the sanctity of the ballot under direction of Democratic leaders has repelled capital from this State, as the dead line of American civilization. Opinion is power, and American public opinion controls the movement of American capital. It will not hazard itself in a State where the solemn obligation of a note is deemed less sacred than allegiance to party, and where perjury at the ballot box is assured protection by perjury in the jury box."

In relation to the negroes he says:

"I advocate for them a fair representation in the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government. This is needed as a measure of repose for the State, and is demanded by every consideration of policy and justice. . . . The Bourbon Democrats sound the false alarm of "negro rule" to keep the discontented white workingmen from breaking ranks and trampling their ring rule under foot."

Judge Mackey is a bold, strong man; but he would not talk thus if he did not think the people were ripe for a revolt against Bourbon Democracy. It is because there is a reaction against the system which he denounces, that he stands forth to champion it; and whoever in the South is strong enough to make a direct issue with that policy which deems "the solemn obligation of an oath less sacred than allegiance to party" will certainly find a large following. If Mackey and Chalmers do not get killed they are pretty sure to be members of the next Congress. Their candidacy and the large support which they receive show that Bourbonism is tottering to its fall.

BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Weather, Business, and Politics—The President Visits Gen. Hancock—Enormous Railway and Ferry Travel—Brave Girls—Mean Salaries in the Postoffice—Odds and Ends.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19, 1882.

It is pleasant to record the abatement of the terrible heat, and the advent of cool and pleasant weather. What we now most need is rain. City and country are parched and vegetation is withered. Long Island is afflicted with spasmodic fires, kindled by sparks from locomotives, that sometimes sweep away the dry grass over hundreds of acres. A small-sized deluge would be heartily welcomed.

Twenty thousand Americans who have "done" Europe this Summer are hastening home with empty pockets and disorganized health. But it is the fashion, and the fools are not all dead by a long chalk.

The season wanes, and it gives me pleasure to say that so far, notwithstanding the enormous excursion travel from and to this city, we have had no serious accidents. There have been a few collisions of little importance, and just now we hear of a trifling explosion on a Hudson river steamer, whereby five or six persons were slightly scalded, but none are dangerous.

Business is the order of the day, and it was never better. The man who stayed at home and kept at his work is the one who crows loudest.

Politics are dull. The Republicans are making asses of themselves, but they can't come within creed nor range of the Democrats in that line. There is no harmony, and little prospect on either side. It is clearly possible, though it does not just now seem probable, that the Anti-Monopoly leaders may capture a nomination from the Democratic Convention. The leaders of the new movement are nearly all Republicans, but their hopes lie in the hunger of the Democrats for spoils. Their Convention will meet a week before those of the old parties, and unless they can get a suitable man on the Democratic ticket they propose to run one of their own. But the men they talk of for Governor are about the smallest potatos imaginable. There is Amasa J. Parker, who has been a Democratic aspirant ever since the days of Silas Wright, a worn-out old hack. There is Fred Conkling, whose only recommendation is that he is the feeble-witted brother of the Stalwart ex-Senator. Fred was a Whig once, and then a Republican, and of late years a Democrat. He has little brains and no judgment. Next come Tom Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, smart, but sore-headed—a sort of Kings County John Kelly, which name reminds me that John himself has an eye to that nomination. But an independent Anti-Monopoly ticket would not get 30 per cent. of the vote. As it looks now the success of the Republicans seems to be a matter of course. Some say Tilden will brace up and go for the nomination. He would be a healthy Anti-Monopolist. But he will not show up. The old man is in his dotage, and still dreams that he is going to be President. When the sky falls we shall catch larks. Local political matters are as dull as dish-water.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

All efforts to make the visit of the President to his quiet home on Lexington avenue a matter of political importance are in vain. He came for rest and means to have it. He hardly stepped out of his house until yesterday, when he went—not to see the Collector, nor the Postmaster, nor the Republican wire workers, but over to Governor's Island to see Gen. Hancock, with whom he chatted a few minutes, listened to a federal salute, partook of lunch and returned within an hour. If this be treason, make the most of it.

MILLIONS OF PASSENGERS.

During the year ending Sept. 30 the elevated railroads of this city carried about 80,000,000 of passengers, or more than seven times the whole population of the city. And yet the surface roads do not seem to mind it. The ferries to and from the city, and there are more than 20 of them, carry 600,000,000 or 700,000,000 in a year. These are large figures, but this is a stirring place, and the average American is always on a rush. He will never be satisfied until he can ride the telegraph wire with the speed of electricity, and not do serious damage to his trowsers.

SOME SWIMMING.

During the week just closed more than 200,000 humans enjoyed a plunge in the public baths, and of those 51,000 were girls and women. It is pleasant to know that the weaker sex takes kindly to the waters, and also pleasant to record the fact that their ability to swim is also gaining for them great honors. As, for instance, a few days ago Miss Fannie Coman, a girl of 14, slender and in somewhat delicate health, jumped into the Harlem River, at Morisania, and saved a drowning child that had sunk for the last time, in the presence of a crowd of paralyzed spectators.

But her courage was outdone by Annie Saussen, a servant in charge of a house on Madison avenue, the family being in the country. She left the house for a few minutes, and when she came back intercepted a burglar making off with the family plate. She grappled with him and only after a protracted and ferocious struggle, resorted to the expedient of crying for the police, and held on to the scamp until he was taken in charge by the police. Who says we have no heroines in these days?

POSTOFFICE TROUBLES.

Not long ago our Postmaster applied for an additional appropriation of $47,000 to be used in increasing the clerical force in his office. The Commission appointed some weeks ago by Postmaster Gen. Howe, to examine the various Postoffices with a view of ascertaining if there were any changes that could be made to render the service more efficient, in reporting upon the New York Postoffice, recommended a reduction of about $26,000 in the higher grades of salaries. The Commission referring to the request of Postmaster Pearson for an additional amount of $47,000, recommended that it be granted, but that the $26,000 to be taken from the higher-salaried employes should be added to a new appropriation of $21,000 in order to make up the amount asked for. The report of the Commission was approved, and now there is weeping and wailing in the higher offices. The truth is, nearly all the salaries in this office are wretchedly meagre. The men are worked to death, and little more than half paid. It is one thing to see how cheaply a Government office can be worked, and another thing to see how well it can be run. I never see a dragged out letter-carrier, doing his 15 or 16 hours a day, without feeling angry at such slavery for such a pittance.

A NEWSPAPER BEAT.

That unmitigating humbug who calls himself Maurice Mauris, Marquis de Calenzano, recently appeared in Paris as the foreign editor of the New York *Sun*, saying that he was sent to Europe by that paper to study art. He called upon M. Henri Rochefort with a letter from Mr. John Swinton, an editor of the *Sun*, and after a time invited M. Rochefort to cash a draft for him for 2,500 francs. M. Rochefort's faith in a universal social republic was not, however, equal to this demand. Sundry other persons of a more confiding character, including M. de Pertvier, editor of *Le Figaro*, trusted "the Marquis" and are now repentent. Not content with his operations in negotiable paper, "the Marquis" also broke open two trunks belonging to Mr. Corca de Castro, who was his neighbor at an hotel, and stole jewels and other valuables. Henri Rochefort appeared as a witness against the Marquis, who was condemned to 13 months' imprisonment and a fine. The way in which this scoundrel fooled the *Sun* people makes one grieve for editorial sense.

HERE AND THERE.

Yesterday John Weaver, a German immigrant, applied at Castle Garden for means to bury a child. He lost a child on the 8th of this month and two children on the 17th, and the death of the child yesterday leaves only one child remaining. This one is also critically ill and the mother is very sick from the terrible strain of caring for her family.

Among recent applicants for a place on our police force was a large quantity of man calling himself Shane Shields, and hailing from Texas. He is seven feet, eight inches high, and was accompanied by a brother who is only half an inch shorter. Shane was too much for the Police Commissioners, and now goes around lighting his pipe at the gas lamps.

Juvenile crime is as common as usual. The last specimen was the robbery of the poor-box in St. Vincent de Paul's Church by two fellows only 14 and 19 years old.

ZENO.

WYANDOTTE CAVE.

A Wonderful Natural Curiosity in Southern Indiana.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

It may not be generally known that in Southern Indiana is to be found a cave which, for size and beauty, is a rival of the celebrated Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. Such is the case however. Its name is Wyandotte.

A large part of the southern half of the State is cavernous, being a portion of the same stretch which, in Kentucky, abound in similar formations. I had, for some time, been very desirous of paying a visit to this remarkable cave. At last a party of four, consisting of Dr. Stilson, of Bedford, Mr. J. E. Boruff, of Springville, Supt. W. T. Pickell and myself, of Mitchell, concluded to go across the country from Mitchell in a wagon, a distance of 45 miles. The roads are well-nigh impassable at times, being both hilly and rocky.

The means of reaching Wyandotte are not the most desirable. Parties can pass out from New Albany by special conveyance, a distance of some 15 miles, or pass down the Ohio River to Leavenworth and then go across the rough country five miles: or they can leave the train on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road at Orleans and pass across the land 38 miles.

WYANDOTTE CAVE

is situated in Crawford County, Indiana, the entrance being half a mile from Blue River and five miles from the Ohio at Leavenworth. The length of the cave, including all the explored avenues, is 23 miles. It is not unlikely that future explorations will enable tourists to enter a distance of 30 or 40 miles. It has numerous fine halls and domes, the largest of which has a circumference of 1,000 feet and is 240 feet high. Perhaps no cave in this country, not excepting our Mammoth Cave, has so many fine stalactites and stalagmites as it has. In many cases these are translucent, and, when illuminated, present most charming views.

It will not be possible to give, in this letter, a minute description of the cave. It has three routes, but only one entrance. The average temperature Summer and Winter is about 56°. It breathes twice a year. In the Winter it inhales; in the Summer it exhales. This fixed condition of the atmosphere renders it possible for tourists to travel twice or thrice as far per day in the cave as they could without, and not feel weary.

In passing through, persons are required to assume all possible attitudes, and to execute all kinds of movements, from that of the child two years old to that of the octogenarian. Sometimes they are creeping along the ground, sometimes moving on hands and knees, sometimes moving on hanches, sometimes walking upright. This consideration makes it very fascinating to some tourists, but deters others from entering.

Of the special objects of interest I call attention to

MONUMENT MOUNTAIN,

One hundred and seventy-five feet high, a vast pile of rocks thrown together in wild confusion. Seventy feet above it is Wallace Grand Dome. "This dome," says a distinguished tourist, "has hardly a superior in the world. Standing on the summit of the mountain, which rises to the hight of 175 feet, we looked upwards, but the top was veiled in darkness. We cast our glance around us and the same unilluminated night lay beyond the dim light of our candles. But when we had lighted our fireworks, then we could see far above us the bending arch of this majestic temple, rising 245 feet from the base of the mountain, while around us extended in vast proportions a circular wall 1,000 feet in circumference. Within this rotunda the ancient Pantheon might be placed, or St. Paul's, of London, find ample room. From the foot of the mountain, on the opposite side, there can be seen three large and beautiful monuments, the most beautiful one being called Lot's Wife. It is nearly as white as snow, and looks like a conglomeration of diamonds.

FROST KING'S PALACE.

This is one of the most gorgeous portions of the cave. The walls and ceilings of this room are one solid incrustation of gypsum, and when illuminated the crystalizations that encrust the deposits glitter like diamonds, and the exquisite tints of the rainbow are rivaled by the myriad prisms that stud the walls of this underground palace.

PILLAR OF THE CONSTITUTION.

This is a huge stalagmite, found at the termination of the "Old Route," and measures 75 feet in circumference and 30 feet in hight. It is fluted and carved in a manner to have put to shame the most extravagant architecture of Rome's most halcyon days. Its equal has never been found, perhaps, in the caves of the old or new world.

The individual of scientific tendency can here find most ample opportunity to study geography and chemistry. Crystallization, the forming of stalactites and stalagmites, the nature of carbonate and sulphate of lime, the growth of Epsom salts and yellow ocher, and the modifying character of the chemical and mechanical agencies employed, will all present themselves for consideration.

Of course, Wyandotte does not present as many objects of thrilling interest as the celebrated Mammoth, of Kentucky. It is not so accessible, it is not so well managed, it is not so easily passed through, it is not so overpowering in its grandeur. It possesses, however, sufficient interest to repay a long and even expensive trip to behold its wonders. Tourists should provide themselves with the facilities for roughing it, as these are not liberally furnished by the proprietor, who seems to fail to appreciate the public needs.

FRAISE.

Mitchell, Ind., Aug. 12, 1882.

The Liquor Rebellion.

To the Editor of the Blade:

In connection with your editorial in yesterday's BLADE headed "The Liquor Rebellion," in which you show the utter futility of such "rebellions" to greatly injure the Republican party, it may be well to notice the result of such a "rebellion" in this State. Over two years ago the liquor dealers in this State organized the "Michigan Liquor Dealer's Protective Association," which included every liquor dealer in the State. They boasted that they could control not less than 40,000, and from that up to 60,000 voters, and threatened to send to eternal smash any and every party that would not promise to "protect" them. Soon after the several tickets were nominated, they sent committees to interview the various nominees, and the result was a circular instructing their Association to throw all their strength in favor of the Democratic candidate for Governor, Col. Holloway, and do all they could to defeat the Republican and Greenback tickets. The result was that Holloway received only 6,074 more voters than Hancock! And that was about the number of saloonists in the State.

The facts are that a majority of the liquor dealers are already in the Democratic party, and if you have 15,000 saloonists in Ohio, it is safe to say that at least 10,000 of them are already in that party. Is it not safe to say that there are at least 5,000 Christian Temperance Democrats in the State who will endorse the noble stand taken by Gov. Foster and the Republicans of Ohio in opposition to Free Whisky and No Sabbaths?

C. W. BENNETT.

Quincy, Mich., Aug. 19, 1882.

The Author of the Declaration.

To the Editor of the Blade:

In the WEEKLY BLADE of August 10, the question is asked: "Who framed the Declaration of Independence?" As the question is historical, the following authentic answer may be of sufficient interest to warrant re-publication in your columns. In Jefferson's autobiography (works, vol. 1, p. 11) he says of the Declaration:

"I prepared a draft of the Declaration committed to us, It was too strong for Mr. Dickenson. He still retained the hope of reconciliation with the mother country, and was unwilling it should be lessened by offensive statements. He was so honest a man and so able a one that he was indulged even by those who could not feel his scruples. We therefore requested him to take the paper and put it into a form he could approve. He did so, preparing an entire new statement and preserving of the former only the last four paragraphs and half the preceding one. We approved and reported it to Congress, who accepted it.'

W. S. CLARKE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1882.

How Don Cameron Lost About $10,000 by Indorsing for Sen. Burnside.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Sen. Don Cameron has been called upon to deplete his bank account to the amount of $10,000, caused by his friendliness for the late Sen. Burnside, of Rhode Island, having indorsed paper for the latter to that extent. The story is that the late Senator deposited $10,000 in railroad stock in Riggs' bank here, in order to secure a loan. Subsequently the stock was taken up and issued in a new form, and Mr. Burnside, wishing to get the new issue, desired to withdraw the securities upon which he had negotiated a loan. This he was informed could not be done unless he obtained an indorser acceptable to the bank. In this emergency he sought Don Cameron and explained the situation of affairs. Don promptly volunteered to become responsible to the bank, and Gen. Burnside succeeded in obtaining the stock. He drew it out of the bank a few days prior to his death, since which time there is no trace of it. The late Senator was known to be very careful about his papers, and his executors have searched diligently for the missing railroad stocks, but thus far without success. There is no record to show that he disposed of them, and the supposition is that they have been stolen. At any rate they can not be found. The bank people waited what they deemed a sufficient length of time for the return of the securities, but were finally compelled to call on the indorser, Sen. Cameron. He did not hesitate in deciding upon a course of action, but forwarded his check by return mail.

Deacon Bross, father of ex-Gov. Bross, of Illinois, died at Morris, Ill.

A PATIENT'S STORY.

The Inside of a Lunatic Asylum Laid Bare by a Released Inmate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Austin McNamara, who was released from the Queens County Insane Asylum, by order of the Court, after a long confinement, is apparently about 65 years old and seems to be a very intelligent man. To a reporter he said:

"I came to this country from Liverpool, and Archbishop Hughes appointed me gardener of Calvary Cemetery. While serving in this capacity an assault was made upon me. I took out warrants for the arrest of the persons who assaulted me, but I was taken ill before the warrants could be served. When I recovered a man named McGowen advised me to take my case before a Justice at Jamaica. On the 7th of October, 1878, one Simon Flaherty, an ex convict of Sing Sing, offered to take me from the cemetery to Jamaica and I readily assented. During my illness Flaherty's brother had filled orders sent me for flowers. I was taken before Judge Armstrong at Jamaica Court House. The only question he asked me was whether I was a Republican or Democrat. Leaving the Court House I found myself in the company of men who said they were taking me to Hunter's Point. They were really taking me to the insane Asylum at Mineola. Dr. Rogers, who was in charge of the institution, read the report from Judge Armstrong, signed by Drs. Wood and Hendrickson. I wrote letters to a priest, to a newspaper man and to the head clerk of Castle Garden, all of whom I knew, but the letters were intercepted. The only letter I received during my confinement was detained three months by the asylum authorities. It announced the death of my sister. In August last I reported to Dr. Arnold that a lunatic had killed two men, one from College Point and one from Flushing. A lunatic one night hit one man with a heavy piece of timber. The next night they were again confined together in one cell, and the lunatic choked the man to death. This happened in the room next to mine, and I helped lay out the corpse. A few nights afterwards the same lunatic killed a second man in the same manner. He is now in Wittard Asylum. A doctor charged one of the keepers to say nothing of the affair, and the keeper promised obedience, but I told the facts in the case to Dr. Arnold and Miss Carpenter, of the Society for the Protection of the Insane. Then the authorities confined me in a room up stairs. I was strapped about my legs, and my hips were beaten so severely that I shall never again be as strong as I was. A keeper once jumped on my chest with his whole weight. No investigation was ever had into the death of those two men, and another man was as good as murdered. His name was Sam Hoxie. He was dying, and was kept lying in a filthy room. I saw him covered with flies, that he was unable to keep away. He prayed to be delivered from his agony. Dr. Rogers came up and glanced at him. 'He's all right,' he said. The same morning the man died. Henry Glenisdale was dying of consumption when an inmate saw a keeper pull a pillow from beneath his head. Joseph Keller was confined in a shed in the yard, because he complained of his keepers. A man named Curtis was dying, and his constant request was for a priest, who was never sent for."

McNamara showed bruises on his breast and on his ankles in corroboration of his story. He said some keepers were brutal, ignorant fellows, taken from Castle Garden because they could be gotten there at small wages. The sanitary condition of the asylum he described as dreadful. The building was formerly a jail.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

To Kill All the Whites in Choctaw County, Ala.—The Ringleader Lynched.

MOBILE, Aug. 21.—In Choctaw County, Ala., on the 15th inst., a bundle of papers, disclosing a well-organized plot among the negros to kill the entire white population of that County, was found near one of their rendezvous by two gentlemen, who laid the matter before the Solicitor.

On the 16th a quiet meeting of citizens of Mt. Sterling and Butler was called at Butler, to consider the best mode of suppressing the intended outbreak and massacre. After discussion it was agreed that the following ringleaders: Jack Turner, F. D. Borney, Jess Wilson, Peter Hill, Willis Lyman, Aaron Scott and Range West, to whom had been assigned the duties of leading the different squads to Butler, Mt. Sterling, Desotoville and other places, and killing all the whites at each place, should be arrested and lodged in jail. Their arrest was effected the 17th inst., without any interference or bloodshed. The same day a mass meeting of citizens of all classes was called for Saturday to decide the fate of the prisoners.

The plot has been in existence since 1878, and the conspirators now number 400. They have powder, shot and guns, and think themselves sufficiently strong to accomplish their fiendish design. Sunday night, the 17th of September, had been appointed as the day for its consummation. The papers further showed that this day was selected because then the white people would be at camp meeting unarmed and could offer no resistance.

The meeting called for Saturday brought together about 700 men, among whom were about 150 negros, who, after having the papers read, by an almost unanimous vote decided that Jack Turner was a turbulent and dangerous character, a regular fire brand in the community, and that the public good demanded his immediate death. He was accordingly hanged about 1:15 the same afternoon in the presence of the assembled multitude.

The crowd dispersed and all signs of disturbance ceased. Everything was quiet Saturday night. The other prisoners are still in jail to await further developments.

THE APACHES.

More Depredations—200 Warriors on a Raid.

TUCSON, Arizona, Aug. 18.—The Star's special advices from Guyalas, Sonora, of the 16th, says: Word has just been received from Trinidad, Sonora, that the Apaches are committing frightful atrocities in the Sahuahupa district. A large force of Mexicans are in close pursuit of the redskins. At Taratuc ranche the Apaches killed six men. They killed two in Lucuchilla, two in Arincahonda, and four three hours afterward, attacked Elcarrigl, killed 11 women and one child, first stripping the women and outraging them in a most brutal manner and then putting them to death by the most cruel torture. Four of the men of the ranche, who were returning, saw the houses on fire and fled. The Apaches gave chase, three of them took refuge in the rocks and were defending themselves. They finally escaped and brought the news to Trinidad. A large force of citizens started at once to the rescue, and couriers were sent in all directions to warn the settlers of the whereabouts of the hostiles. No mail riders have arrived for several days. It is believed all have fallen victims to the Apaches. The hostiles number 200, commanded by Juah, the Chihuahua Chief, who escaped after the battle with Gen. Feuro last Spring. Authenticated reports state that a band of Apaches have penetrated Alamer and are depredating there. Gen. Ries, with a large force in the Susharipa district, declares he will not spare a buck, squaw or papoose, if he again encounters them.

MEXICAN VETERANS.

Preparations for the Tenth Annual Reunion at Nashville, Tenn.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Mr. Horace Fox, of this City, yesterday received a communication from S. A. Duling, Secretary of the Mexican War Veteran Association, Nashville, Tenn., inclosing cards for distribution to comrades who may wish to attend the reunion at Nashville on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September. The card read as follows:

"NASHVILLE, Aug. 1, 1882.—National Association of the Mexican War Veterans, Tenth Annual Reunion.—This certifies that the person to whom this card is addressed, together with his family, is entitled to the reduced rates agreed upon by the railroads and hotels.

"S. A. DULING,

"Chairman Committee on Transportation."

The Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Road will give special rates on application to their agents; the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago will sell tickets at two cents per mile each way; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road promises a liberal reduction in rates; the Louisville & Nashville Road will sell tickets at two cents a mile each way; the P. C. & St. L. Railway will furnish the officers of the association with printed orders to be distributed to delegates and visitors, two cents each way; the Missouri Pacific will charge full fare going and one cent per mile returning; the Wabash will charge full fare going and one-third fare returning on certificate; in fact all the transportation lines will make concessions of one kind or another.

The Nashville people are making preparations for a large crowd and a good time. Gen. Bates's address and the banquet will occur on the 15th. A Committee has been appointed to raise a corps of Mexican veterans to drill Scott's Tactics on the day of the exhibition by the Porter Rifles.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Result of the British Advance Saturday and Sunday—Port Said Occupied—Officers of the Canal Company Deposed, and Traffic Suspended—Russia Sends a Corvette to Alexandria—Turkey Refuses to Permit the Exportation of Males—Arabi Throwing Up More Earthworks—All Sorts of Rumors.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 15.—Lieuts. Smith Dorrier, of the Invincible, and Hamilton, of Alexandria, Monday night waded across the Mahmoudich Canal and Mariout Lake, the water being only ankle deep. They advanced to a point within 600 yards of the enemy's line and then retired, to report the result of their enterprise. It is reported that a spy having important papers, was sent to the headquarters yesterday.

Lieut. Smith Dorrier's account of his reconnoissance is as follows: "Lieut. Hamilton and myself, after proceeding very cautiously about 17 miles without escort, arrived at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday morning within 300 yards of the enemy's cavalry camp. The night was very dark and we were unable to get the details of the position. We therefore decided to find a point which would enable us to see the camp when daylight broke. We had not moved 30 yards when the enemy's pickets saw us and showed a bright light, which was directly answered along the line. We ran about a mile and entered the lake about 100 yards away. The enemy pursued and spread themselves along the lake, completely cutting off our retreat. Their horses seemed afraid to face the water in the dark. The enemy's system of signaling with lights appeared excellent. Our every movement was flashed by the nearest man and answered along the line. I presume the enemy did not fire in order not to alarm any force we might have had near. We tied a white handkrchief to a pole in the expectation of being captured, but afterward decided to make another attempt to escape. At 4 o'clock in the morning we went 100 yards further into the lake and lay down in two feet of water. The enemy, evidently losing sight of us, retired. At 4:45 we rose, and having made a long detour returned to the English camp.

Col. Gerard, who rode out this morning on a reconnoisance, succeeded in making a sketch of the enemy's position.

The transport Humber has arrived.

Maj. Gordon, Chief of Police, has handed over his office to the native authorities. European residents consider this proceeding an unwise one.

The weather, contrary to precedent, is becoming cooler. The water works service stopped for the first time Tuesday. Hundreds of people arrive by steamer daily without visible means of subsistence. Provisions are dearer, and apartments almost unobtainable at double rents.

Tuesday being the last day of Beiram, the Khedive held a reception at Ras el Tin palace. The Khedive appeared to be in good spirits and referred to passing events in a light and happy manner. Gen. Adze, the Admiral and many other British officers visited the Khedive. The commissariat service is working smoothly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—One of the two Egyptians reported as arrested yesterday on suspicion of being secret agents of the Khedive, is stated to be the Khedive's aid-de-camp. They have been requested to present themselves at the Palace, and from this fact the report originated of the arrest of secret agents of the Khedive.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Alexandria states that De Lesseps is impeding the laying of the telegraph line between Port Said and Suez. Operations are consequently suspended.

Hospital arrangements are so complete that if a fourth of the British troops in Egypt should be invalids, there would be ample medical accomodations.

Army tenders out call for 200 Abyssinian pumps, 50,000 horse shoes, 5,000 entrenching spades, and 144 miles of galvanized wire. A large number of mules are purchased in Spain for service in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 17.—Gen. Wolsely has decided that the British advance shall be made from Aboukir. Troops will attack the Aboukir forts Sunday.

The Khedive to-day visited Gen. Wolsely and remained several hours.

It is reported negotiations are proceeding for the surrender at Meks of 2,000 Bedouins now with Arabi Pasha. Another report states that Gen. Wolsely will make an attack possibly on Saturday morning in two columns along the route of the last reconnoissance and the other by way of Lake Aboukir, taking Arabi at the point where his right rear rests on the Mahmoudich Canal.

There is reason to believe the young Italian naval officer reported missing the 15th has absconded with the intention of giving Arabi Pasha assistance.

The troopship Euphrates, with the second battalion of the Manchester Regiment and a battery of the Royal Artillery, and the transport Capella, with the Duke of Teck, have arrived.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—The rumors that the Spanish Government would exact from Cuba money to meet the expenses of the Egyptian expedition are semi-officially denied. Spain, on the contrary, authorized Cuba to draw upon the Spanish Treasury for $1,000,000.

MALTA, Aug. 17.—The transport France, with a battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, has arrived.

ROME, Aug. 17.—Menotti Garibaldi denies that he is recruiting for the Egyptians. He says the difficulties of such a work would prevent its accomplishment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—It is stated in Turkish circles that the hesitation to issue a proclamation against Arabi Pashe is owing to the fact that a telegram was received from him five days ago expressing his readiness to submit to the authority of the Caliph, but stating that he could not leave his soldiers without a head until the arrival of Turkish troops in Egypt, when he would instantly hand over his command to the Turkish General.

The report that the Ulemas deposed the Sultan is untrue. On the contrary, the Sultan at the feast of Baeram, yesterday, received several congratulatory telegrams from Cairo and other parts of Egypt.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The officers here of the Suez Canal Company stated that after the English troops had taken possession of the water works at Suez, Victor De Lesseps proceeded thitherto and effected an understanding with Admiral Hewett in relation to the duties imposed by the laws affirming the neutrality of the canal, after which he went to Port Said to effect a similar agreement with Admiral Haskins.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says it is believed at Erzeroum, Armenia, that Russia is about to occupy the whole of Asia Minor to the Bosphorus. Owing to the undefended state of that part of Turkey, the Russians could easily do this without much bloodshed.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Paris says that it is no secret that Russia is concentrating a formidable army in the Caucasus. The army, it is estimated, will number 78,000 men.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 18, 11:20 A. M.—The division of the Guards and the Sixtieth Regiment are now embarking. Gordon and the Cameron Highlanders are going to Ramleh to form a nucleus of the Highland brigade under Gen. Allison.

The fleet and transports are getting up steam. They will sail with sealed orders.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 17.—The first division, with one regiment from the second division, will embark to morrow. After the bombardment of the forts at Aboukir, for which all the men of war but two will be withdrawn from Alexandria, it is intended to land the first division under the personal command of Gen Sir Garnet Wolseley, while the second division, under Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Hamley, with Maj. Gen. H. Wood and Sir A. Allison commanding brigades, will co-operate from Ramleh.

Arabi Pasha is said to have a hundred guns in position at Kafr-el-Dwar. The English staff credits him with 80 at least.

The transports Egyptian Monarch and Nevada arrived. Reports continue to assert a combined land and sea attack on the forts at Aboukir is imminent. According to the lastest account the attack will be made Sunday morning. The Duke of Connaught will go on board the transport Orient without delay.

MALTA, Aug. 17.—The transports Duke of Argyl, with pontoon, telegraph, and railway companies of engineers, and the Grecian, with a battery of artillery, arrived on the way to Egypt. The transports Susitania, Ludgate, Greece and City of New York, also arrived with troops for Egypt.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 17.—The transport Prussian passed to-day, on her way to Egypt.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The following telegram, dated Ismailia, was received from De Lesseps: "The Governor asked me to-day whether Egyptians could legally cut the fresh water canals from Cairo to Ismailia. I replied in the negative. I shall communicate my opinion, which has the sanction of decisions, to Arabi Pasha, who has always scrupulously respected the rights of the Suez Canal Company."

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The delay of the Porte in accepting the proposal for a military convention has considerably irritated the German Government. Herr Von Hirschfield, Representative at Constantinople, has been instructed to make representations to the Porte concerning the feeling in Germany on this subject.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette expresses the opinion that Russia is preparing for war with Turkey by way of compensation for England's occupation of Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 18—Arabi Pasha is said to be negotiating for his escape, in case of need, to the residence of a fanatical Mohammedan dignitary on the borders of Tripoli.

The whole expedition is on board ship, ready to start in the morning. The destination is still uncertain.

A deserter from Arabi Pasha's army gives a graphic description of the misery prevailing in the latter's camp, where the wounded, crawling about and their sufferings neglected, present a sad picture of distress and neglect. Some of these poor creatures are said to have been shot by their comrades, to free them from their agony. Many Egyptians are compelled against their will to fight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—The Government officially denies reports relative to concentration of troops in the Caucassus.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 19.—Six transports with troops and two gunboats left this port Friday night to take position outside the harbor ready to start Saturday.

1:15 P. M.—The transports and fleet are now steaming eastward. Ships have their top masts lowered and yards secured, with everything cleared ready for action.

The Khedive has decided to intrust Cherif Pasha with the Presidency of the new Ministry, but the Ministry will not be constituted until the arrival of Riaz Pasha.

Information from headquarters states that a prominent person has been discovered to be in constant communication with the rebels. He will be arrested and confined on board the Egyptian man of-war. It is reported the person referred to is Hassan Pasha, Cherei Minister of Wakfs.

Gens. Wolseley and Adye accompanied the transports in the dispatch boat Salamis. Admiral Seymour will hoist his flag on board the ironclad Alexandria to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 19—4:40 P. M.—Heavy firing in the direction of Aboukir is just begun.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 18.—There is reason to believe the censorship of the press telegrams will be changed for the German system of making correspondents personally responsible and allowing them to send what they wish.

The enemy seems content with his intrenchments, doing little or nothing to improve them. The rebel official returns state their forces number 36,000 regulars, 38,000 militia, and 50,000 armed Bedouins. They claim to have 25,000 men at Kafr El Dwar. These numbers are of course greatly exaggerated, but show the tone of confidence adopted by the native party.

The transports Orient, Capella, Palmyra and Iberia left the harbor to-day, also another steamer with railway wagons, rails and engines for Ismalia. The men and stores were landed from the Orontes to-day. Guards with horses have gone to sea on board the transports Batavia, Orient and Iberia. The greatest secrecy exists in regard to the destination of the transports. The British ironclads, with Egyptian and foreign men-of-war fired salutes to-day in honor of the birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria.

The blue jackets from the flag ship Inconstant mounted a seven-inch gun at Ramleh to-day. They resume operations to-morrow, and will complete a battery of four guns.

The Aboukir division will consist of about 6,000 men and in case of necessity will be reinforced by 2,000 from the naval brigade. Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Hawley's division is 7,000 strong. The weather is oppressively warm. The marines have gone on board the transports. The men of the Inconstant took two six and a half ton guns, Arabi Pasha's own weapons, from Fort Adab to Ramleh to-day.

A train ran to-day for the first time from Rosetta. It conveyed part of the Gordon Highlanders to the right flank. It is reported from Cairo that Arabi Pasha warned European residents he will not be responsible for their safety, having called all soldiers and police to the front.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Post understands that the Porte has countermanded military preparations for the expedition to Egypt and declines to accept the British conditions for a military convention.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The corvette Skobeleff left Cronstadt yesterday. The Novre Vremya says she is going to Alexandria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—Said Pasha has abandoned the idea of reconvoking the conference. He promised Dufferin he will strongly urge the Sultan to accept the conditions of the military convention. The British declare indispensable conditions, the principal one of which is that Turkey shall not undertake any operations in Egypt without the assent of the British commander.

The Porte refused to permit the exportation from Turkey of mules for Bitish service in Egypt. Lord Dufferin states that this is a contravention of treaty rights, and addressed a strong protest to the Porte, stating that Turkey will be held responsible for heavy damage.

PORT SAID, Aug. 20.—9:45 P. M.—The fleet and transports have entered the canal. Before their departure, Gen. Wolseley posted a proclamation, written in the Arab tongue, declaring that those who respected the authority of the Khedive would not be molested, but those who resisted would be treated as rebels.

The British have evacuated the offices of the Canal Company. Traffic of the canal will be only temporarily suspended, in order to allow British vessels to pass. The Company refused to send pilots on board men-of-war.

The British occupy Nefich. The Arabs abandoned Ghemileh and have withdrawn to Damietta.

The transport Calabria, from Alexandria, with cavalry, has arrived.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—Said Pasha Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent to the Turkish representatives abroad a strongly worded denial of the report of anti Christian disturbances in Syria. He attributed the reports of existence of germs of disorder to malevolence. The arrival of foreign men-of-war at Smyrna he says is exactly what is calculated to provoke uneasiness. Many inhabitants apprise the Porte of apprehensions caused by the arrival of two Italian war vessels.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 21.—Arabi Pasha is constructing extensive earthworks in the direction of Aboukir.

The Khedive in a decree charging Cherif Pasha with the formation of a ministry says: "In a troubled time like the present the direct action of the sovereign authority should become more sensible and manifest. I shall, therefore, use the right to assemble a council of ministers under my own Presidency as Supreme Chief of the Egyptian force. I also intend to render my command effective, without, however, restricting the power of my Minister of War."

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 20.—The transports Grecian, France and Nepaul have arrived here.

It is probable Reaz Pasha will take the post of Minister of the Interior in Cherif Pasha's new Cabinet.

Troops landed from transports which arrived to-day were immediately sent to the front. There was a reconnoissance in force at 4 o'clock this afternoon along the Mahmoudich canal by the 38th, 49th, 75th and 79th regiments. The enemy kept within its intrenchments, firing shells at the British advance, but there were no casualties.

The British ironclad train sent out a car with a 40-pounder, detached and sent about 40 yards in advance of the engine, and fired two shells upon the Egyptians, who endeavored to execute a flanking movement. The 40-pounder, after this movement was frustrated, fired toward Kafr-el-Dwar. The Egyptians replied with shell, which burst between the train and engine. The train then retired, firing during retreat. Another shell exploded near the train between the rails. The train finally retired without damage. The British infantry meanwhile fired from the entrenchments, causing great loss, that of the Egyptian cavalry being estimated at 300. The firing ceased at sunset.

Another Egyptian policeman was recognized to day as one of the assassins of the 11th of June.

Advices from Cairo report all quiet there up to the 16th inst.

It appears even that the Generals commanding brigades were not informed of the intended movement on Port Said. Major-General Sir Edward Hamley had been ordered to support the bombardment of the Aboukir forts by a flank attack from Ramleh, and was unaware of the real plans till he opened at 6 A. M. sealed orders he had received.

A reconnoissance by the armored train made this afternoon, drew the fire from an Egyptian 15 centimetre Krupp gun, but the aim was bad. The British 40-pounders on the train replied and silenced the enemy. The fortifications at Ramleh are being strengthened by Arab laborers.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Eastern Telegraph Company announces that Port Said was occupied at 3 o'clock this morning by the English forces. At 2:30 this afternoon earthworks had been thrown up between the European and Arab quarters. Seventeen transports and five men-of-war at Port Said, and Admiral Seymour and Gen Sir Garnet Wolseley are both there.

This morning Ismalia was also occupied by the British, and the rebel troops were driven from Nefisch. The British have possession of the telegraph line from Port Said to Suez.

A dispatch from Port Said to the Exchange Telegraph Company, dated 7 A. M., says: Sailors are landing and are disarming the natives who offer resistance. Several transports and men-of-war are anchored here, and a fleet numbering seven is coming in. The gunboats Dee and Don have entered the canal. It is said Rear Admiral Hewitt has stopped traffic.

ISMAILLIA, Aug. 20.—M. DeLesseps wrote Rear Admiral Hewitt yesterday as follows:

"It is said that British troops will land on the banks of the Suez canal. I appeal to your honor as a British Admiral, that vessels, to which, according to the by-laws of the Company, we cannot refuse pilots, be not employed for the purpose in violation of the neutrality of the canal, which has been secured by the Sultan's firman and recent declarations of the maritime powers."

M. DeLesseps, in another letter, says: "The British Admiral has informed the chief transit agent of the Canal Company, that in consequence of his instructions from the British Government he will prohibit the entry into the canal, until further orders, of all vessels, even the Canal Company's boats, and that in case of need he will resort to force to prevent such entrance. The Admiral has further placed an armed gunboat at the entrance of the canal. I protest against this act of violence and spoliation."

A dispatch from Alexandria to Reuter says the intention to bombard Aboukir, which was officially announced Friday, was either a ruse or was abandoned at the last moment. The fleet and transports went to Aboukir Saturday afternoon, but at 10 o'clock at night quietly steamed eastward, leaving the Achilles and two other vessels in Aboukir Bay. These are this morning still anchored in the bay south of Nelson Island, from which point they control the railroad to Rosetta, but the coast from Aboukir to Rosetta shows no sign of any landing having been made. The white flag is still flying on Aboukir fort.

PORT SAID, Aug. 20.—Before daylight, Capt. Fairfax occupied Port Said. Capt. Fitzroy, of the Invincible, held Ismalia. Capt. Fitzroy shelled the enemy out of Neifick. Commander Kans was slightly wounded. Telegraphic communication with Kantara and Ismalia has been restored. Three hundred and forty marines are on board the gunboat Dee ready to be sent to reinforce Capt. Fitzroy. One ship is ashore in the canal, but vessels can pass. The ships with Admiral Seymour and Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley on board are in sight. From this it would appear the occupations were effected by naval forces before the arrival of the transports.

A later telegram from Port Said says the troop ship Seraph and some of the gunboats have already entered the canal with troops.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople says Lord Dufferin, in an interview to-night with Said Pasha and Assim Pasha declared that he was unable to accept the Turkish proposals for a Military Convention, even in their new form. Said Pasha and Assim Pasha are said to be strongly in favor of an understanding with England.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—At a meeting of the Suez Canal Company held to-day, resolutions were passed declaring it the duty of the company to uphold the claims already made in favor of the neutrality of the canal and oppose all war like measures taken by England, acting in her assumed character as a supporter of the Khedive. The resolutions state that the company concession cannot be disturbed even by the Sultan, and that the company reserves to itself the right to claim before a competent tribunal compensation from England eventually.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 22.—Arabi is erecting fresh works and strengthening his position.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Daily News has the following from a correspondent at Suez: I have just returned from Chalouf, where I witnessed the conclusion of the fight in which 250 of our men, including the Highlanders, blue jackets and marines, brilliantly defeated twice that number. The fight lasted from 1 o'clock in the morning till nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The firing of the Highlanders was remarkable for coolness and steadiness. The Gatlings in the tops of the gunboats worked with admirable precision and did much execution among the enemy, who advanced to within 100 yards of the bank of the canal. The success was all the more brilliant, owing to the extremely difficult nature of the country, which abounded with low ridges and water courses. Lieut. Long, of the Highlanders, gallantly crossed the fresh water canal in the face of a hot fire and brought back a boat, thus enabling a company each of the Highlanders and marines to cross and take the enemy on the right flank. The enemy fought bravely. Their commander was killed.

The Daily Telegraph's dispatch from Suez says the main body of Arabs, 2,000 strong, has gone to Gereff, taking with it a quantity of railway stock.

An official telegram from Port Said announces that the Suez Canal Company has resumed the working of the canal.

A dispatch to Lloyd's from Port Said states that all the Arab laborers have fled, and ships traversing the Suez Canal must be coaled by their own crews.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The German gunboat Cyclop was dispatched to the Mediterranean Saturday.

The Chicago Exposition

Will open Sept. 6 and close Oct. 21. The Exhibition will be exceptionally good this year. As usual the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Ind., will exhibit their work, side by side, with other first class makers'. They sell at wholesale prices, direct to the consumer. Top Buggies, $90; Three-Spring wagons, $65; Platform Wagons, $75; Single Harness, No. 1 Oak, $8.50 to $20; Best Farm Harness, $25. They ship anywhere. Privilege to examine before paying. Fifty page catalogue free. Address

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3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

Amidst a great deal that is good in regard to woman's work brought forward in these days, there is a large amount of what may be called in language more expressive than refined, absolute "bosh" about their physical incapacity for certain kinds of labor. Dr. CLARK advanced a theory which had enough of truth in its foundation to attract a good deal of attention, but taken as a whole it was undeniably false. Others have followed in his footsteps, apparently endeavoring with all their might to discourage women from becoming self-dependent, outside of the old orthodox ways which included the school room, kitchen, and sewing room.

The following piece of nonsense taken from an article in the current number of the North American *Review*, is now going the rounds of the newspapers:

This rather fascinating occupation (type-setting) is found to be very hard on women if they stand at the work. The testimony of Miss S—— is given, who had for a long time been type-setter and foreman of a composing-room. It was: "I have no hesitation in saying that I think I never knew a dozen lady compositors who were well. Their principal troubles are those belonging to the sex, and great pains in the back, limbs and head."

With regard to this highly organized occupation (telegraph) the same general statements are made, with a difference only: "Those at all familiar with the demands upon the nervous energy and manipulative dexterity required by the processes of telegraphs, will not be surprised that the rapidity, readiness of perception, etc., are found to exert upon the general and special health of the youthful lady operator a most positive and injurious effect." A "lady operator," many years in the business, reported: "I have broken down several times from sheer nervous debility. I was well in every particular when I entered the office. Since I broke down the first time I have never been 'right,' though much improved when out on my vacations."

Few occupations would seem so attractive to the average working woman as the counting of money in the treasuries of the United States. It is found to demand "concentration, alertness, continued exercise," and these, with the monotony, work mischief. One of the oldest lady workers said: "Gradually they learn to count faster, but they continue in the work but a short time." The counting of the rattan strands at Wakefield is found to produce the same unbearable results.

Of stenography we have the same report—"constant employment therein would inevitably break a woman down in a short time."

Here sewing machine work is one of the greatest of the modern occupations for women and it is found to be a doubtful blessing. The troubles produced by the continued use of the sewing machine are classed under some general heads: First, indigestion; second, muscular pains; third, diseases peculiar to women; fourth, general debility.

The deduction to be drawn from this is that women cannot enter into these occupations without the certainty of wrecking their health. If they want to set type, operate the telegraph, count money in the treasury, or run the sewing machine, they are to do it with a future of hopeless, nervous invalidism staring them in the face. Now this is the most utter absurdity. It would make women out as physically and mentally weak as a certain proportion of people declare them to be, when they oppose progressive movements for the sex upon this ground.

There is no doubt but there are many ailing women, but the number among those who have their minds occupied with steady work at those occupations is no greater, and we believe statistics would show that it is less, than among the society women, old and young, who work or play as they please, or the wives and mothers whose home duties are never done. It is said by people who have given the subject study, that the proportion of invalids among women in the country is much larger than among those in Towns and Cities. This certainly cannot be because of their engaging in the occupations above mentioned.

It is true that women find it very hard to stand at their posts hour after hour, but let them take off their high heels, wear lighter skirts and suspend their clothing from their shoulders, and if the girls and women of the present generation through induced or inherited weakness, are unable to endure the physical fatigue of continued labor that involves standing, those of the next will set type or run sewing machines, be telegraph operators, or do anything else for which they have the taste or mental capacity with no more resulting harm than comes to their fellow workers among men. Let us have done with this talk of women's natural weakness being in the way of her doing aught for self-support which she chooses to do. Remedy the evils which are known to exist and which are easy to trace to their cause, and there will be no trouble.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Fancy Work and House Decorations.

Wall Pocket.—Get a common fan, one that spreads, and take out the wire that holds the sticks together at the handle. Spread it out and fasten the two under ones together. Gather the sticks at the bottom and bind with a wire, then tie a ribbon of some bright color over this and make a bow with ends. Also make a handle of the same, fastening it at each side of the pocket with a small bow. The effect of the whole is very pretty.

Fancy Baskets.—The following description of trimmed baskets may give an idea to some of our HOUSEHOLD. The common rush baskets which can be bought for a few cents are just the things for this purpose.

The outer covering is of black satin. It is put on full round the edge, and has two "gaugings" or three, according to the horizontal rush bars running round the baskets in and out. The satin is carried down, and neatly fastened off underneath the basket. The lining is of quilted satin, red, yellow, pink, or light blue. A ruche to match runs round the top, and a fall of black lace droops over the outside. The handles are bound round with either the black or colored satin. The lace is about four inches wide. A little pincushion is sometimes added at the side, and also a small looking-glass, such as are to be found in dressing bags or work cases. Many ladies take these baskets out with them in the mornings when on shopping expeditions. Very often they are entirely of black satin and lace. The size differs according to taste. They are used as carriage or visiting boxes, as well as for carrying work about in the house or garden.—ED.

BACK OF MITTEN FOR KATIE.—When I commence the hand I have 43 stitches—27 for the back, 13 on one needle and 14 on the other. The palm of the hand I knit plain and make the thumb stitches on that needle. The one I give is for the left hand. O means over, s seam, k knit.

1st row—Have 43 stitches in all. For the first needle 16 stitches; k 11 of them, s 1, k 1, o; k 1, s 1.

2nd row—Needle 13 stitches, k 4, s 2, k 1, o; k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, s 2.

3d row—Needle 14 stitches; k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, s 2, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, s 2.

Second row—Knit plain all but turn the seam.

Third row for back—K 4, s 2, slip 1, k 1, pull slipped stitch over the one knit, k 5, pull stitch next to seam over the one next it, then knit s 2; do the same with the next needle, commencing with slip 1.

Fourth row—Same as third.

Then commence with first row.

For thumb, widen every two or three rounds by throwing the yarn over on each side, the first over inside the two knit, you will see the first needle what I mean. When done you have four seams and three stripes.

The wrists I knit all around the same as back, only larger; start with 54 stitches and k 3 rounds, narrowing at each side of seam instead of two as you do in the back. Would like this to go to the lady. If not understood, will explain it best I can.—ENDORA W. RUSH.

Directions for Alum Baskets.—Make a small basket large enough to hold a quart, out of green hickory splints—as wire will in time rust through the alum—leaving the work of the basket tolerably open. Now wrap every part of it with candle wicking, taking care to put the wrapping on loosely. Procure three pounds of alum, put it in a copper or brass kettle that holds about 1½ gallons. Put water enough on the alum to cover your basket nicely to the handle. Let the top of the basket be ½ inch under water. Heat your alum and water to almost boiling. Set it away where it will not be disturbed for six or eight hours—putting your basket in when you set it away. Be careful not to let it touch the bottom of the kettle by an inch or more. You can wrap the handle with ribbons of any color. When your basket becomes dusty you can easily clean it by dipping a tooth-brush in water and brushing it lightly over. It is something truly beautiful.—ROXIE.

Correspondence.

THE STORM.—A violent and heavy storm has but just beat upon the face of nature. Tall shrubs and flowering bushes are torn up and lie now prostrate upon the black mold. The raindrops hang like crystal jewels on every leaf and flower about my window, and glitter like diamonds in the lightning's fitful flashes. The rolling river looks yet dark and rough. The air is ominously still and calm, and the faint-growing growls of the rumbling thunder greet the ear.

But in the skies, now God be praised, are signs of peace and rest. The heavy clouds are piled in high curves and mountains here, and banked there in dark bars and lines, while through every interstice peeps forth bright lights and hopeful hues.

Yes, thank God for that streaming shower of golden light breaking forth like the divine promise from yonder heap of black and terror-carrying clouds.

The skies shift rapidly. I see a calm little lakelet, I can never forget it—of pure blue, like a babe's bright eye, and a gentle orange glow pervades the West, the cruel West, where daily sinks our sun, and bright gold and silver show all the edges of the clouds though the low roll of the thunder-drum still comes and goes upon the wet evening air.

And a deathly, heavy storm has been beating upon the hopeful young garden of my life. Driving rains, cruel hailstones and fierce winds have blown down love's sheltering walls, and my poor garden lies desolate and devastated under the gray sodden skies that seem striving to crush what may remain of life or hope.

Bowed, breathless, tear-drowned, like the beaten blooms about my window. I sit in silence, too heavy to lift my head.

All the high hopes of my youth, all the holy desires, the bright beliefs, the grand aspirations and the divine, pure visions pulled down and blown about on the black, rain soaked soil.

Beautiful dreams, too fair to be more than whispered. Beautiful, worshiping faith and a trust divine, and the tender, frail growth of love. Alas! alas! the pity of it!—all beat upon, torn, trampled and ruined!

But a *soupçon* of faith remains in the Creator, if not in the created, and the first wind, however fierce, that lifts the mists and clouds bears on its strong wings the old, old consolation: God knoweth best. Faint heart, crushed heart, thou sorrow-steeped one, believe it! Find strength and courage in it; God knoweth best. Thro' life and thro' grief this hath upborne me.

Whatever is, is right. Comfort yourself with the thought I do. In the darkness of desolation or grief, hug close that comfort to thy heart, for it shall lead thee to the light, to peace and calm.

No matter that you cannot see, no more can I, but I know.

"God's plans, like lilies, shall unfold," and someday we shall see their glorious hearts of gold.

Did you but know my woe, my wrong, you might marvel that I preach patience, confidence or courage.

To me belongs a sorrow bitter than death. I know a wrong that would mist your eyes and heat hot your heart but I believe "the least important thing does not happen except as God wills it," hence this has not come upon me while He slept. He knows the why,—so some day shall I.

Meanwhile shall I not trust the allwise, universal Father?

"Down thro' the misty air,
Down from the gloom above,
Falling, pattering everywhere,
The rain comes quick with love.

Softly the missel-thrush
Sings in the golden storm;
The robin under the laurel bush
Sits [illegible]

Oh! heart in grief, can I not comfort thee? Try to believe with me: "The rain comes quick with love."

The poet tells us that into each life the rain will fall; how much better to know, then, that it comes from love and with love.

See, I have shown you my garden, all battered and beaten that I might lead your eyes up a little to the wee gleams of brighter light breaking through the gloom.

I know the morning is not far when the sun will beam forth in glory, will silver the now wet-shining roofs, and the dewy dark masses of vine, will revive the frightened flowers and make the earth glad to smile up at him again.

But the bushes and flowers that are beyond help? Ah well, "because the night has been, must I miss the brightness of the day?" What was it our prophet-poet told us once? Look not mournfully into the past, but manfully, advance and meet the future—or words to that effect. That is wisdom, then let us be wise. Take the hand and hope of one who walks with you thro' the chillness and darkness of sorrow and trouble, and believe with me, that our Friend and Father is God, who doeth all things well, tna.

"The night will round into the morn,
The angry storm wind case to beat,
The spent bird fold his wet, tired wing;
Some time—
Some time late, but sweet."

—RALPH DOUGLAS, Quincy, Ill.

WANTS AN EDUCATION.—In your issue of August 3, I noticed a few remarks on "Illiteracy," by Alex McDonald, which interested me very much, as I am one of the "slaves." Yet I do not find it so hard a lot as he has portrayed. I have not had a home for 11 years—I am 18 now—and have had but few opportunities to get a common school education by going to school. Yet in that time I have mastered most of the common school branches of study, including German.

As for reading when "the sun has ceased to shine," I must say that that is the only time when I am at leisure, in Summer, and I find that so far from making me tired, a half of an hour's reading makes me feel much better, as it freshens the mind, and with the mind rested by reading and the body by sleeping, I feel in capital condition for my daily labor.

My highest aim is to obtain a good education, for, "with an education, man is everything; without it, he is nothing." If some of the friends of the HOUSEHOLD have any good suggestions to offer they will be gratefully received.

Thank "U. R. Peters" for me.

Will some one give full information about homesteads and timber claims in Dakota?—E PLURIBUS UNUM.

WANTS TO DO SOMETHING.—I have for a long time been watching the HOUSEHOLD Department for some ideas of something for women to do. I have read intently the silk culture business. I want to do something in my own home, housekeeping is my forte, but if I must be bread winner I cannot attend to home as I once could. I have a magnificent diploma for housekeeping and managing. I live in a small town where there is nothing to do, and must look outside for business. I hope all ladies who are engaged in silk culture will write to the HOUSEHOLD Department. There are no mulberries grown here but some Osage oranges, but whether there would be enough for the demand I do not know. I have a large house and could take care of a great many if I was sure of success. I have no means to use on failures.

I wish all widow ladies that are obliged to do something for a living in their own homes, would write their experience and what they are doing. It would no doubt be a source of help and encouragement to many situated like myself. I am willing to go anywhere or do anything if I can do well. Will some one help me in this way? I only want the road opened and I am ready for the start. I feel greatly interested in the HOUSEHOLD but instead of so much argument let us come right down to real help.—MARIA.

FROM ILLINOIS.—The crops in this section are all very good but corn, that being only half crop and in some sections it will not make anything. Stacking and threshing have been the order of the day, but the recent heavy rains has put a stop to that kind of work and some wheat in the shock looks as green as it did last Spring. Some complaint has been made against the self-binders in this County, on account of the large bundles they make. Grain harvesting is all done. Some hay is standing yet.

There is at present 12 of us in our family, all grandchildren but four. They are grandpapa and grandmamma and two aunts. Grandpapa is 81 years old and can see to read the BLADE without glasses.

"J. L.'s" letter, of Conway, Iowa, on the subject of matrimony suits me exactly. I read all the letters and notes about the Bain Incubator, and would like to know where I can get one of them. I am in the chicken business on a small scale. I have about 100 fine chicks of the White Leghorn variety. They are said to be the best layers there is.—ERIE.

HIS OPINION.—Consistency thy name is not Alex McDonald for you make some of the wildest assertions I have seen in the BLADE, (except those found under Lydia Pinkham's photograph). For instance "A Christian implies a belief in the whole book." What do you mean? Take Webster and run your index finger down the column of C's until you find the word, then study the definition "A believer in Christ." Now please prove some of your assertions? "Mormons believe and practice nearly all of the Old Testament." What books are omitted and why? "Christianity would be a dead letter without the Old Testament." Prove it, opinions differ. Here is a sample of your consistency which ought to be framed in leather and suspended from your chin. You say "Solomon, David and those men of old were so immoral that any polygamist compared to them would be an angel." Then you follow in the next paragraph and say, "If Moses and the prophets and all the holy men of that day were to return to this earth," etc. If they were so immoral why do you call them holy?

I think you cannot be very familiar with modern preachers or the record of the Christ they attempt to follow, because those I am acquainted with are among our best citizens, and do not preach that we are saved through David, Solomon, Moses or the prophets, but try with Paul of old to preach Christ and Him crucified. By the way, I would recommend that you borrow a Bible and read Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, which is in the New Testament. In the first chapter you will find these words: "Is Christ divided? Was Paul crucified for you, or were you baptized in the name of Paul?" I do not feel like monopolizing THE HOUSEHOLD or I would tell you something more; but please remember when you make an assertion to be prepared to prove it. Read a little more and it will not be so hard to confine yourself to this terrestrial sphere.

No "Candor," I don't "honestly think so 'Uncle Fred.'" I do not believe one evil was ever suppressed by tolerating and upholding another. Nor do I believe that the suppression of polygamy would cause such an alarming increase of houses of prostitution. It would only increase the number of widows and our "Bach" would soon be known as such only in the past. I can but think your taste is a trifle perverted. Why? Because you infinitely prefer a man who has had 13 illegitimate wives, to one who has spent a night in a house of prostitution. Now "Candor," is there any particular need of your taking either. Can't you live single, until you find a good, clean man to tie to—and can't you, after deliberate consideration, give your voice against both polygamy and prostitution?—UNCLE FRED.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.—For many years I have been reading the BLADE, and of course THE HOUSEHOLD, in which there is much to amuse and instruct. It is real jolly to read some of the articles written by an indignant sister, or a much abused brother. But I rather think 'Old Rip Van Winkle's' comment on matrimony in June 22d, has ere this stirred up THE HOUSEHOLD something like throwing a stone through a hornet's nest, would provoke the occupants. I live a long way out in the country, and it takes sometime for the BLADE to reach my home, and things grow old with most of you before I reach them, but I enjoy my paper just as well when it does come.

Some time ago I saw an inquiry for something to drive away cabbage fleas. Although too late for this season, I'll give mine, and all whom it may benefit can remember it for the next. Sprinkle wood ashes liberally over the plants while the dew is on. Don't know if hard-wood ashes would or not injure the plants, ours is pine and fir. I want to say to those giving recipes and remedies, which must be filled by a druggist, to specify the quantity and not the price. I see many remedies I would like to try, but cannot because there is no quantity expressed. How do you think a druggist would treat you out here in North Idaho, were you to ask him for 10 cents worth of anything? He would first take a good look at you to be assured of your sanity, and then tell you he did not waste his time putting up such infinitesimally small amounts; he might condescend to do you up 25 cents worth if in a good humor, if not it would be half a dollar. Should any of the HOUSEHOLD wish to settle in a good healthy country, let them try North Idaho.—OLD BREEZE, Clear Water, Idaho Ter.

FROM "BABY MINE."—"Look before you leap" is an adage "old, reliable, tried and true;" but I have found by experience that there are exceptions, even in this. My liege lord and master is more than 16 years my senior, and a kinder and better husband never graced our blessed universe than he is. He is not only kind, but indulgent as well as kind. He had grown up daughters, too, but they were both united to good husbands long before we ever met. Our acquaintance was of four weeks' duration only, but I do not advise this sudden transaction of this kind of business, yet I have never suffered by this "haste" on his account. We have lived together four years, and I am certain that four years of more perfect connubial bliss has never been experienced by two mortals than we have enjoyed in that time. One of the daughters united with a widower twice her own age. She is another exception to the rule of "old man's darling and young man's slave." The next daughter united to a—well, he belongs to the class of good-looking gentlemen that can use a broom four years without apparent injury. But he is a good husband, allee samee.

I have never tried the plan "Roxie" tells us about, but my step-daughters are a "leetle too high." Of course they need it bad enough. I may try one yet, one at a time, I reckon. If I succeed all right I will report to THE HOUSEHOLD. I would like to tender my thanks in person to "Justice," also "Chitalda" and Mrs. Wilson.—BABY MINE.

MEG'S IDEAS.—I am so pleased to find so many articles in THE HOUSEHOLD treating upon home topics. For, to me, at least, the perfection of earthly happiness is contained in a happy home, and anything that in anyway tends to contribute to its comforts as attractions are subjects of first interest.

Home should be the dearest spot on earth. But alas, I fear that to many, the words of that dear old song, "Home, Sweet Home," are but words of bitter mockery, thrilling the heart with pain rather than pleasure.

The subject of matrimony seems to be receiving considerable attention from the members of the HOUSEHOLD at present. Observation would lead the writer to the opinion that three-fourths of the unhappiness and sorrow of mankind arise directly or indirectly from improper or ill-assorted marriages. It is not alone the two contracting parties of an ill-advised marriage who must suffer, but unfortunately (as the writer can unhappily testify) those who come after them must also bear the penalty, and the effects may be visible even to the third and fourth generations. It would be almost expecting a miracle to look for a loving, generous disposition in a child brought up amid perpetual wrangling and discord. If people would but exercise more care and study carefully the nature and disposition of the one they think of choosing for a life partner, more happy homes would be the result. I believe there are natures who are possessed of some hidden element of antagonism, and one might as well expect to kindle a flame with water, as to expect two such to assimilate and dwell in harmony, and yet each may be moral and upright, and each possess some attribute which was sufficient to attract the other, and during the brief period of a hasty courtship they may have thought they had found their affinity.

The lamented Dr. J. G. Holland once wrote, "a mis-mated match is worse than an un-mated life," and I believe it. A happily mated man or woman may enjoy double the pleasure in life than a single one can, but vice versa, I think their misery would be increased four-fold. If people would only consider more fully the importance of the marriage vow, there would be fewer desertions and divorces. I believe the tie should bind them through life, but cannot feel as one writer recently expressed an opinion, that any one forming a second marriage was guilty of polygamy.

Dear "Minnie," I am glad you favored us with your story, and that your venture has turned out so happily, for I favored your opinion of elderly husbands myself, though I would not dare to marry on so short an acquaintance I fear. Neither do I think all elderly men would make suitable husbands. I think much depends on the nature and disposition of the bride whether she could live with a man many years her senior. If she were of a very lively disposition, who found her chief pleasure in social pursuits and had little care for quiet home life, she would probably not find a congenial spirit in one too many years in advance of herself, as it is natural for "like to seek like," and if one is of a quiet, retiring disposition, and the other fond of excitement and gaiety, unhappiness will surely follow unless great forbearance is exercised by one or the other.—MEG MERRILIES.

HIS REASONS FOR DANCING.—I am a dancer and I am also a church member, and after reading "Maud Muller's" letter I should like to say a few words on the subject of dancing.

She wants to know whether she is committing a sin or not. It seems to me it is not a very hard question to decide. If you can ask the Lord to bless your dancing and to make you a good dancer, I think you could have no doubt that it was right, and if you cannot ask do this, you would have very little doubt to the contrary.

That is the way I decided the question. I have prayed more than once that I might become a good dancer, and the prayer has certainly been answered.

The most serious objections raised, usually, are the company, and that it is carried to excess.

Now there are mean, low people even in churches, but because they are there it does not follow, by any means, that everybody must associate with them; and one is certainly under fewer obligations, to associate with those whom he does not like, at a dance, than in a church, where most people choose their companions from their equals, and have nothing to do with those who are socially below them.

Common sense should teach a person when it is time to stop any exercise or amusement, and the majority of dancers are not wanting in that article. I think I can name over a dozen people at least who have gone raving mad over religion, and I cannot remember of one who has lost his mind from dancing. Of course religion is not, nor should not be condemned because some people are pretenders or go crazy; but why not give dancing the same chance; harm can be made of everything. I think that "Maud Muller" has the right decidedly on her side about those "kissing affairs," and those who indulge in "secrets" will find out in time that "kissing bees" will sting and injure a girl's moral character much sooner than a moderate amount of dancing will do it damage. It strikes me that those who condemn it most severely are those who know least about it. I never yet have heard of a person who danced when they were young but who would like to try it over again.—FRANK.

We have been almost swamped with communications upon this subject which we have been obliged to throw one side, not because some of them were not excellent, but that they were mere repetitions. The above is no better than many others, but we use it for one thing—the writer claims that he has applied the test so often proposed, that of praying for a blessing upon his dancing.—ED.

A WORD TO "JOHN."—It is not from any great personal experience that I write, but because of my great sympathy with "John's" bride-elect, thinking that perhaps she was educated to consider it not only improper, but even dangerous to allow any gentleman except her husband the privilege of kisses. I am personally and very intimately acquainted with one girl who has thus been taught by a mother who never exchanged kisses with even her lover until he became her husband. And, although a member of that family for many years, I have failed to discover that he (the husband) ever thought that she, (the mother), as sweetheart or wife, did wrong in regard to the matter under discussion. If he held other views he also held his peace to the extent that his children did not know of them; perhaps wisely considering even that of minor importance to the fact that she had consented to be his wife, and being so liberal-minded that he could respect her opinions at the same time that he loved her; he prevailed upon her to name a much earlier wedding day than she had thought possible.

Friend John are there not many ways of surmounting a difficulty? And are we not very selfish, naturally? Is it not by giving way a little even of what seems our honest convictions sometimes that we get the greatest returns? Still, I'm not wishing to be understood as giving advice, because of the want of experience. But because of my age I give the experience of others, and they are people I think most of in this world as yet.

"John's" friend has revealed to us a similarity of the sexes which gives us some hope; he says "Men do not like restraint, let them come and go at pleasure, and if home is made pleasant they will prefer it to any other place." Is that not a remark Sisters, which needs only two more letters prefixed to make it apply to our state of mind also? Really! are we ahead after all? But,—jestings aside—if a man and woman could love each other, as they think they would be loved, would they, or could they, have any desire to deny each other in any way at all? Would not their greatest difficulty be a want of capacity, or opportunity to express their desire to be of service to each other even to the giving way of long-cherished opinions, and the subjection of all other desires to the one pleasing that other half which constituted their perfect whole. Brothers and sisters would such a love, could it be entertained, be more than our present system of institutions and constitutions could endure. To condense, do we not wish for a love greater than we need, and more than we know how to accept or manage properly or suitably; even more than we are able at present to give suitably.

I should be glad if I could tell "John" and "John's" friends what are their rights to demand, but having observed that a demanded right brings small pleasure with it, I can only tell "John" that I think he has a right to love right valiantly and well, if he wishes, and all the happiness which may and will come by such a course. It may be that "Bessie" is wrong, any way I should like to see her. It may also be that she has done what she could with her inheritance and education, yet cannot see her way fast enough to suit "John." Wedded, he can say:

Now that, I hold thee with a husband's right,
Turn thy dear head, sweet wife, and let it rest
Within my encircling arms, which thus enfold
Of earth the purest of thy sex, the best.

Let thy smile-winning lips, all tremulous,
Press soft on mine a soul-enthralling kiss,
An earnest of the happy years to us,
Unalloyed, yea, perfect wedded bliss.

—MAIDIE ANCIENT.

WHY, INDEED!—So many that play cards seem to think they must excuse their conduct in some way. If it is right, why say anything about it at all? Now I go to church as often as I can, but I don't feel under obligations to write to the HOUSEHOLD and say it cannot be wrong to go to church, because Mr. B, does (and he is a very good man). Do we play cards—as we read a good newspaper?

I have read both sides of the card playing question, and I look at it in this light. If it is right, why not be open—do it as you would eat, read, go to town, go visiting or anything that we are sure is right? I have seen people play cards, when there would be a rap on the door. How quickly those cards would get out of sight. Of course if it proved to be one of the same kind, the cards were resurrected and the game continued. Another question—why were the blinds closed? I suppose they were afraid some religious men might be passing. FAIRBURG.

We do not wish the card playing subject reopened, but publish the above because it advises everybody to be frank and open in public. If doubtful about the right of a thing, let it alone. It is then wrong for you.—ED.

Inquiries.

Would any of the sisters of THE HOUSEHOLD send me lace patterns with instructions, as the ones given in the BLADE I fail to knit? I do not want to beg, but being an invalid, confined to my bed the year round, I would be very thankful, to anyone, for patterns of any kind of edgings, insertion or laces. Should any wish to respond I will send my name and address through the BLADE.—INVALID GIRL.

Will the editor or any of the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD Department please give directions for making hair flowers? Also for making feather flowers?—WEST WINDOM.

Will some one please tell me how to make a short telephone wire to work betwhen two private houses and also to tell me a sure cure for warts?—LOVESICK.

Will some of the friends please give their views in regard to a wife's influence. If she is her husband's superior in moral worth and intelligence will he be elevated by her influence; and if she is his inferior will he be drawn to her level?—DOLLY VARDEN.

Will you ask through the BLADE if the lady who answers "Mrs. J. H.," and names the place of writing La Cygne, will send her address on a card to—MRS. S. A. RUEBUSH, Scioto, McDonough Co., Ills.

Will some member of THE HOUSEHOLD tell me how to color ostrich plumes black? Also how to make them look like new after they have been wet? Also a remedy for chiggers?—LALLAH ROOKH.

Will the "Great Sufferer" please correspond with S. Zimmerman, of Hautzdale, Clearfield County, Pa., and "he" may learn a lasting cure?

Will some reader of THE HOUSEHOLD please give recipe for removing small shallow scars from the face?—B.

Will some one send to THE HOUSEHOLD directions for crocheting infants socks and bibs, and also ear nets for horses? I made a crash tidy from "Erl's" directions and found it very pretty. I would like the names of some good duets for soprano and bass.—LIDA.

Where can I get Paris crayon drawing paper?—M. E. W.

Write or apply to some good bookseller.—EDITOR.

Will some person or persons in the West correspond with a lady that contemplates going West, as I wish to learn about the country?—MISS F. WALTERS, box 5 Downey, Cedar Co., Iowa.

Have any of the readers of the BLADE, the BLADE of May 18th and the one with the 13th chapter in. I have lost the papers with them in XI, XII and XIII chapter of "Throne and Scaffold." If any one having the papers and are willing to part with them will write to me, I will be very glad. Address ANNIE HASBROUCK, Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wis.

Where can I get sulpuret of barium and powdered starch. How much shall I get? Will it hurt the face?—HATTIE B. J.

Answers to Inquiries.

If "Bess" and "Bertha" will write to "Florida," box 17, Leesburg, Sumpter Co., Fla., they may possibly hear of something in the line of their inquiry.

I would give my experience in poultry raising and how to make the breeding pens, if any reader desires, as I think it a very interesting business as well as profitable employment for women and children.—A SUBSCRIBER.

We should be very glad to have "Subscriber" give the above information to the readers of the HOUSEHOLD. Could not publish the address kindly given for the benefit of a correspondent, as it would gratuitously advertise the business place mentioned.—ED.

Since mine of July 27, in the BLADE, I am receiving many letters and packages with the request to answer, but I can't answer all, so if the Editor will please give my well wishes and hearty thanks to all through the BLADE, I will be very thankful. It does me so much good to think that there are so many good people both old and young all over the land to sympathize with me, a poor little cripple. It is better than medicine.—ALBERT W. MORRIS, Clearville, Bedford Co., Pa.

To my many correspondents among the sisters of the HOUSEHOLD, I would say that I have been ill and could not reply to them, but will endeavor to answer all inquiries. In regard to the knitting patterns, I must remind them again of the Editor's decision published some time ago, which was that no more lengthy directions could be printed in the HOUSEHOLD department, as they interfered with more important matters. If MRS. E B. Glass will write to me I will inform her about the pattern she wants and several others also. I can also give her information concerning all kinds of fancy work. Mrs. B., Winnebago, Ill., I sent you a copy of the "Oriental Casket." Have you received it?—MRS. J. W. WAYLAND, Eau Claire, Wis.

If "Farmer's Daughter" will send her address to G. L. Gill, Box 1020, Minneapolis, Minn.; she will receive full instructions in regard to making cheese, by a young, but experienced cheese-maker.

"Florida Rose," I have the long, gray Southern moss, and will send you some if you will send address. And I also want to say to M. J., Nebraska, who wants directions for making an "Air Castle" of cigar-lighters, that if you will send me your address I will send you the pattern of a new and very handsome air castle. I have seen a great many air castles, but none so pretty as this; I never saw but one like it, and that was the one I copied after. I will give you plain directions how to put it together. When completed it looks something like a tulip. This offer is good for any who will pay their own postage.—MRS. F. A. WARNER, South Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich.

To "Baby Mine." I have a Normandy insertion pattern with 31 stitches and the lace to match it, which you can have by sending your address. Should like you to send me a pattern that would be handsome knit in Saxony yarn.—MRS. R. H. BAIRD, Burlingame, Osage County, Ks.

I wish you would please inform "Mrs. L. T. F.," of Hollis, Fla., that if she will write to Prof. G. Barricell, practical silk producer, 1198 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., she will in return get some valuable instruction concerning silk worms and the manufacture of silk.

If "Coral" will try my remedy for exterminating bed bugs, she will never have to scald her bedsteads. Take 1 oz. of quicksilver and the white of 1 egg, mix thoroughly with a fork; apply it with a feather. I took my beds apart and put it in every little crevice, and in holes in the plastering before papering. I have used it for 12 years.—MANA.

If "Coral" will procure at some drug store 10 cents worth of insect powder and tie it in a thin cloth and dust all the places infected with bed bugs a few times, I think she would not be able to find half a dozen if she was offered a $1 a piece for them, and I presume it would be good for her rose bushes.—SOPHY.

Letters await the address of "Silver Locks," "Olie Valeria," "Miserable," "Corn" and "Pansy."—ED.

Recipes.

To Preserve Sweet Corn.—Scald the corn and cut from the cob, the same as for drying; then put in nice large jars a layer of corn about 2 inches deep; then cover with salt; then another of corn and another of salt, till the jar is nearly full. Cover well with salt, and turn a plate over it and put a weight on. It will make a strong brine, which will preserve the corn. Do not scrimp the salt; it will not hurt it. When wanting to use for Winter, wash and soak, changing the water once or twice, then cook as usual, adding a little sugar, and you will be pleased with the result. Sisters, please try, and report.—AUNT SADIE, Waverly, Neb.

Cookies.—One and a half cupfuls sugar, 2 eggs, ½ cupful butter, 2-3 cupful sour cream, ½ teaspoonful soda, flavoring, and bake in quick oven.

Hint About Icing.—Add lemon juice to icing, just before it is put on. It will harden just as it is put on, in flowers or any shape.—MRS. L. WETHEREBEE, Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pa.

Cookies Made With Carbonate of Ammonia.—1 oz. of ammonia, 1 cupful of butter, 1 cupful of lard, 1 doz. eggs, 3 cupsful sugar, and about a pan of flour. Rub the ammonia into the flour, then the butter, lard and sugar, and last add the eggs.—IOWA GIRL.

Chicken Pie.—Cut up and stew a good-sized hen in enough water to cover well. When it is nearly done add pared potatos as much in bulk as the chicken. While they boil make the crust as biscuit dough and line a deep dish or pan. Fill with the chicken, potatos and a little of the soup salted and peppered. Cut a hole in the top crust, and bake in half an hour. Serve hot with what soup was left in the stew-pot.

We got the recipe of a French lady, and like it so much that we wish others to try it and report. Tough beef or bits of cold steak cooked well and used the same way is nice.—B.

Cure for Asthma: Some one asks for a sure cure for asthma. I send one I know to be good: Put a tablespoonful of burdock seed in a half pint of gin, and take three times a day. If "Katie" will send address and stamp to box 696, Osage, Ia., I will send directions for mittens. They are too long for publication.—KNITTER.

To Eradicate Bed-bugs: Use strong alum water, scald where it can be done without injury to the furniture, and where it cannot wash in warm alum water; it will crystalize and look badly but can be washed off and the furniture rubbed with a piece of flannel dipped in linseed oil, when it will look as well as before. Also make your paste and whitewash strong with alum water. I used to put in all that would dissolve in the water. If the bugs have gotten into the ceiling badly it may take some time to get entirely rid of them, but patience and perseverance will accomplish it. The eggs cannot hatch when once wet with the alum water.—EXPERIENCE.

A Recipe to Banish Ants.—First scald the places they infest with boiling water in which you have dissolved some alum, then after drying the place rub over the boards some very fine table salt.—MARY W. McGARR.

To Kill Burdock.—Please tell "Buttercup" that if she will cut the burdocks off close to the ground in the dark of the moon, in the month of August and burn them, I think she will not be troubled with them again. This process kills also other weeds.—MARY W. McGARR.

How to Get Rid of Bedbugs.—Take 2 ozs. of alum, reduce to a fine powder and dissolve in 4 qts of boiling water; keep the water hot till the alum is all dissolved, then apply it hot to every joint and crevice with a brush or sponge. Apply the water as hot as you can, whitewash the ceiling with plenty of dissolved alum, and there will be an end of their dropping down from there to your bed. This will rid you for the season from them.—W. L.

To Mend Leaky Barrels—Rub dry flour in the cracks and scald with boiling water. Let it stand a few minutes and it is ready for use. Wet the inside before rubbing the flour in. I have known pickle barrels that were mended so to last for years. You can mend a boiler in the same way if you are in the country and can't do better for the time.—M. T. FELL, Clarence, Iowa.

Cure for Piles.—In the BLADE for July 27, "Constant Reader" asks some one else for a cure for piles, but I have concluded to send my cure, too. First, leave off the use of all drugs; next, refrain from the use of coffee, tobacco, tea, and all narcotics, and all hog products. Use freely of graham flour, cracked wheat and oat meal, with rich sweet milk or thin sweet cream. Take a bath on getting up every morning, having the water any temperature you like, though cool and even colder water is best, and use plenty of friction after bathing and wiping the skin perfectly dry. On retiring at night sit for half an hour in cool or cold water. A common wash tub answers very well for this purpose. Tip it forward and put a block under the back, sitting with feet out of tub. Have water enough to come up well around the hips. This may not cure you in one week nor in two, but persevere and you cannot fail to be benefited in the end.—MRS. A. W., Casa Grande, Arizona.

A Bullseye Shot.

Boston Herald.

The Star Route prosecution has been ably conducted, if its purpose is to "let out" as many and convict as few as possible.

—As a tonic and nervine for debilitated women nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By druggists.

Our Young Folks.

THE SULTAN OF THE EAST.

There was a Sultan of the East
Who used to ride a stubborn beast;
A marvel of the donkey-kind,
That much perplexed his owner's mind.
By turns he moved a rod ahead,
Then backed a rod or so instead.
And thus the day would pass around,
The Sultan gaining little ground.
The servants on before would stray
And pitch their tents beside the way,
And pass the time as best they might
Until their master hove in sight.
The Sultan many methods tried:
He clicked and coaxed and spurs applied,
And stripped a dozen trees, at least,
Of branches, to persuade the beast.
But all his efforts went for naught;
No reformation could be wrought.
At length, before the palace gate
He called the wise men of the State,
And bade them now their skill display
By finding where the trouble lay.
With solemn looks and thoughts profound,
The men of learning gathered 'round.
The beast was measured o'er with care;
They proved him by the plumb and square,
The compass to his ribs applied,
And every joint by rule was tried;
But nothing could the doctors find
To prove he differed from his kind.
Said they: "Your Highness! It appears
The beast is sound from hoof to ears;
No outward blemishes we see
To limit action fair and free.
In view of this, the fact is plain
The mischief lies within the brain.
Now, we suggest, to stop his tricks,
A sail upon his back you fix,
Of goodly size, to catch the breeze
And urge him forward where you please."

The Sultan well their wisdom praised.
Two masts upon the beast were raised,
And, schooner-rigged from head to tail,
With halliards, spanker-boom, and sail,
In proper shape equipped was he,
As though designed to sail the sea!

And when the Sultan next bestrode
The beast upon a lengthy road,
With favoring winds that whistled strong
And swiftly urged the craft along,
The people cleared the track with speed;
And old and young alike agreed
A stranger sight could not be found,
From side to side the province round.

—*St. Nicholas.*

LEO.

BY EDWARD I. STEVENSON.

Ford Bonner may live to be a very old man—he is "going on" 15 now—but it is likely that he will always recollect what occurred upon a certain dark evening in August two years ago. Ford's father and mother were travelling in Europe that Summer; hence Ford, who was all the rest of the year a boarding-school boy of the first water, spent his vacation at his Uncle Pepper's country place.

Ford's chief companion from day to day, as he scrambled among the rocky spurs, was Leo. Leo was a Scotch gray hound, Maj. Pepper's particular pet. Now one curious trait of his did equal honor to his head and heart. He had been bought at Black's Hollow, a Village—if a store, which also was a Postoffice, and six or seven dwellings, can be called a Village—about two miles further up the road, among the mountains. Regularly once or twice a week would Leo slip innocently off in the morning for a whole day's visiting with any four-legged playmates whose society he had formerly relished at Black's Hollow. On such occasions Ford had to ramble on the hights alone.

Now Amzi Spinner, Maj. Pepper's hired man, had a brother who kept the Postoffice and store at the Hollow. As soon as Amzi discovered Leo's trick of going so frequently thither of his own will, it seemed good to him to teach the dog to carry a letter there with safety and dispatch whenever told to do so. Amzi would tie his missives securely about the bright-eyed, lithe dog's neck, and say in his Yankee drawl:

"Naow, Leo, you jest make tracks for the Village, double-quick. Do you understand? That letter 'd ought to git to the store. Be off."

Leo would leap away, barking joyfully, and in an hour return to seek Amzi in field or barn, collared with an answer from Lot Spinner. In this way the dog became, in a limited sense, the messenger and postman of the family when occasion prompted, and a very quick and faithful one.

It was the last Thursday in August when Maj. Pepper, finishing his second cup of coffee at breakfast, exclaimed to his wife, "There Helen, I forgot to tell you last night that if you want to go down to the Town in the phaeton with me to-day and give this afternoon to picking out those carpets, it'll suit me capitally."

Aunt Pepper laughed. "Why does a man always choose just the wrong day of all others?" she said, merrily. "Amzi and Mira" (Mira was Amzi's wife and Aunt Pepper's cook) "want to go to New York to-day to attend that wedding—her sister's, you recollect. They started early (at 4 o'clock) for the station, and I don't expect them back until long after we're in bed to-night. I can't leave the house and Ford to take care of themselves."

"Oh yes, you can," laughed Uncle Pepper. "Ford might go along if it wouldn't be a hot and stupid day in Town for him—we shall be so busy. Leave him a good luncheon, and let him keep house by himself for once. Leo will help him. You wouldn't mind it, eh, Ford?"

Ford laughed too, and said that he rather guessed not.

"We'll not be later in getting back home than 6 o'clock, I suppose," said Aunt Pepper reluctantly consenting.

"Oh dear no," replied the Major, "and Ford will just have a fine appetite for a late dinner."

A half-hour later Ford and Leo, the one with his hand and the other with his active if unimportant tail, waved Maj. and Mrs. Pepper good-by from the broad piazza, and then turned themselves about to begin the work of passing a jolly day together. Ford did not like to leave the house for any length of time.

A wooden swing he was contriving in the garden, the arrangement of his collection of Indian relics, and a letter to his room-mate at the school—one Harry North—took up all the forenoon.

This latter, or letter business, was still on hand, and Ford was scratching away at it in the summer-house when Leo suddenly growled. Then he sprang up, barking violently. A strange gentleman was leisurely drawing near the pair of friends. Ford rose and stepped out of his retreat.

"I beg pardon for interrupting you, sir," began the stranger, very pleasantly, "but are your father and mother at home to-day?"

"My father and mother are in Europe, sir," replied Ford, "but—"

"Ah—oh—I see," continued the civil stranger. "I had forgotten that my old friends Maj. and Mrs. Pepper had no children. Is your uncle at home?"

"I'm sorry, sir," replied Ford, "but they have both driven to Town this morning, and will not be back till evening. Be quiet, Leo!" for Leo persisted in showing his teeth, and making sundry impolite noises, not to say growls, while he eyed the polite new-comer very much as if he had been a snake.

"A fine dog that," remarked the stranger, carelessly. "Well, since I am unlucky enough to miss your uncle, could I see that excellent man he employs here, Amzi—Amzi—dear me, I cannot just recall his name." The strange gentleman had a clear, rich voice. He was, by-the-way, a stout, well-made young man, with a dark blue cravat.

"Sorry again, sir," returned Ford, "but Amzi and Mira are away too until quite late this evening. It just happens so. Couldn't I take your message for uncle? Leo, be still, I tell you!"

"You're very kind, my dear boy," said the unknown gentleman, looking at his watch, and backing out from the summer-house gracefully, "But I won't trouble you. I should prefer riding over from my place to-morrow evening. Please tell your uncle that Mr. Alexander Kingbolt—he will remember my name—called on business, and will see him to-morrow evening if possible, at eight. Good-by." And Mr. Alexander Kingbolt, whistling sweetly "There's one more River to Cross," stepped into a light buggy standing without the gate. Another gentleman sat in it, and the two rode away talking rapidly.

The afternoon shadows grew long; twilight closed in; Ford and Leo sat together, the boy with his hand upon the dog's head. Both began to feel somewhat lonely—at least Ford did. Why in the world did not the phaeton come toiling up the steep mountain road? Halloa! a white owl fluttered across the lawn into an acacia.

Ford had long desired to ascertain that particular owl's private address. He dashed after it, and Leo bore him company. Up through the dark garden bird, boy, and dog sped. Presently Ford slipped and fell. He uttered a cry when he rose, and found that he could put his left foot to the ground only with a pain that sickened him, so severely has his fall strained it.

Very slowly and painfully Ford limped into the garden again, his unlucky foot feeling more miserable with each step. All at once he looked through the trees, and saw lights in the dining-room of his uncle's house.

Maj. Pepper and Aunt Helen were back, doubtless much disturbed to know where in the world Ford and Leo had gone, or since what hour of the day.

As he drew nearer the closed shutters he caught the sound of low strange voices, the faint click of a hammer. Could it be possible anything was amiss? Ford was frightened, but prudent. "Leo," said he, very softly, but almost sternly, to the dog, whose ears were on the alert too, "lie down."

Leo obeyed.

Forgetting his painful foot in his breathless excitement, Ford crept down along the back of the house. The strange voices came clearly from within. "And we'd better be quick about it," somebody was saying.

A robbery it surely was. Ford turned the blind and looked within the dining-room. A lamp was lit. The small safe wherein Maj. Pepper usually kept his papers and any large sum of money he happened to have in the house for a day or so was rolled out to the middle of the room. Over it leaned a tall well-dressed man, impatiently directing another man who knelt before it, and was working at the old-fashioned lock with some tools he had evidently brought for that purpose.

Ford caught sight of a profile, and the sound of "One more River to Cross," whistled very gently. The man working at the safe door was Mr. Alexander Kingbolt. An exceedingly frightened boy was Ford Bonner.

"So then they can't possibly get over the bridge?" said Mr. Kingbolt, plying his chisel.

"All the planks are up, and hid away till we go down I tell you," replied the other, "and a red lantern hung across it."

"The bridge." Ford knew at once, must mean a narrow rough structure across a stream just before the road from Town wound up the mountain.

"They're likely on their way around by the other one. It'll take them till midnight."

There was a pause. Then said Mr. Kingbolt, out of breath, "Where do you suppose that boy and the dog are?"

"Lost on the mountain, I dare say. But if they come back before we get through, we can fix them somehow."

Ford slipped from below the window. The boy understood all. Many houses in the Town had been robbed lately. The "gang" had in some way learned Maj. Pepper was occasionally obliged to keep large amounts of money in his lonely country house. They had chosen their day carefully, made or else altered their plans that very morning thanks to Ford's own politeness in answering Mr. Kingbolt's questions. By a trick they had sent Maj. and Mrs. Pepper around by their longest route for home. The whole thing was a hastily but cleverly planned scheme. And Ford could do nothing—alone; the nearest house in the Village two miles up the mountain; his swollen foot!

Had he forgotten Leo? The thought darted into his confused mind like a flash. He leaned forward into a ray of light, and drew out gently his pencil, and the envelope, still undirected, in which was his letter to Harry North. He managed to control his excitement and terror enough to scrawl upon it: "There are burglars in our house. Come quick, somebody. Ford Bonner."

The envelope was secured by Ford's shoestring to the grayhound's neck. "Be very quiet, Leo," he kept whispering, almost beseechingly, as he led the dog as well as he could down the far side of the garden, along the fence, and some distance up the road, lest Leo should bark.

"Quick, Leo! To the postoffice—to the postoffice!" he cried, trembling, pushing and pointing the dog off.

Leo refused to go. He did not understand all this mystery. Ford felt for a stick, and shook it at him. Leo bounded away silently up the steep. Ford half fell, half sat down, in the darkness on the grass.

He never knew how long it was before he was startled from his stupor by hearing stealthy steps approach down the road. He strained his young eyes to make out a dozen tall figures moving noiselessly toward his hiding place. They were the astonished men from the Village, roused from their circle of gossip around the stoop of the store by Leo's advent and extraordinary excitement.

The letter had been discovered at once by Amzi's brother himself, who, like the rest, with stockings drawn over his boots, headed the party. Ford intercepted them, and made his hurried explanation.

"Stay her," said Lot Spinner, "till we call you."

They leaped the garden wall. A few minutes later Ford heard shouts, and the sound of a gun or two, and struggle on the house piazza.

"They've got 'em!" he exclaimed, delight and relief getting the best of his long fright and pain.

And so they had; for when Lot Spinner came up and carried the boy down to the house, "Mr. Alexander Kingbolt"—afterward put into jail as Dennis Leary—his comrades, and their tools were all secured under rude guardianship together.

Just as Ford was helped into the house, Leo darted up. The dog had been left behind, lest he should warn the burglars of the party coming from the Village, but he had contrived to make his escape.

Ford joined in the cheers for him when at 11 o'clock Maj and Mrs. Pepper rode hurriedly up to the brightly lit house to hear the end of the story which the Village people up the mountain had stopped them hurrying toward home to tell. Soon after arrived Amzi and Mira; more explanations, and much more ado made over Ford and Leo than either of them relished.

"The scamps would have got away with a couple of thousand dollars, Ford," exclaimed the Major again and again. "It was some money that a man was to call here and get to-morrow morning."

Leo wagged his tail complacently.

So much for a brave boy's coolness, and an obedient dog's intelligence.

Tempering Steel.

Water mixed with ice gives the best temper to steel. One may insert some small tools to advantage in a lump of ice, as jewelers and watchmakers do when they temper them in sealing wax. Often oil is used, and is preferable to water, because it is not so easily evaporated. Damascened blades are tempered in a strong current of cold air, passing through a narrow chink, a temper more uniform than with water being thus obtained. But of all the means for this purpose, it is believed the most efficacious is a metallic liquid, and mercury being the only one known, and always a good conductor of heat, as well as the best of liquid conductors, it has come to be regarded as an unequaled bath for the temper of very sharp steel tools.

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The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

A Letter on Potatos.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

Cannot the farmer readers of the BLADE make a Farm column as lively and instructive as the Household? It seems to me, if the editor will give us space, we may add much to our stock of knowledge by exchanging views, giving our experiences in the various branches of our business, etc.

To add an example to precept, I will give my method with potatos. I raise every year from five to ten acres. I usually Fall plow the ground, *always* for early planting. Sometimes resort to early Spring plowing for late crops. Thoroughly pulverize the soil with the harrow and clod crusher if need be. They mark both ways with a four-runnered sled-marker runner three feet apart. Then with a common shovel plow I follow the sled-marks, one way throwing out a good deep furrow. Then have the seed dropped in the crosses by two or three good boys and cover with a common two-horse cultivator, being careful to cover as fast as dropped, that the sun may not shine on the seed. Neglect of this precaution caused me much loss two seasons.

I cut seed to one or two eyes and plant two pieces to the hill. A week after planting, if weather permits, I go over them with a light harrow, just as they begin to "pip" the ground. If they are at all foul, I go over them with the cultivator, plowing them under lightly, weeds and all. No danger but they will come out again, and the weeds will not. I then keep the ground well stirred until the vines cover the ground and interfere with further culture. I do not use a hoe at all, unless through unfavorable weather the weeds get a start in the hills. I get 150 to 300 bushels per acre, owing to season. As to varieties, after trying about all sorts, new or old, I have found nothing better than Beauty of Hebron for early, and Burbank seedling for main crop. However, there are many other good varieties. Among the Peachblows I find nothing more desirable than an Ohio seedling called the Red Lion, though the Belle may supersede it. The Lapland Triumph is an early potato of Peachblow characteristics, and is very good eating and quite productive.

I hope to get through the BLADE Farm hints on potato, onion, cabbage and sweet corn culture.—H.

Something for D. C. S.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

I have a few words for "D. C. S. In the BLADE of June 26, he criticizes my cure for bots and colic in the issue of June 15. I suppose he is a quack doctor and does not understand the nature of horse diseases very well or he would not be so anxious to find out the medical qualities of sage tea, spirits of turpentine, and sweet milk, etc. Now I did not give a cure from an old bogus horse book or almanac, but I write from good sound sense and experience. In the first place we all know when the bots let go of the horse he is then relieved, and I will insure that strong sage tea and sweet milk will make the bots sick and they will let go, and the turpentine will kill them every time. Molasses will very often relieve a horse of the bots for a time, but the other never fails. I long to see "D. C. S'." history of the bot when he can't give a cure for bots or colic. I also have Kendall's treatise on horses, but my cure is better than his. I can find 190 persons who have had their horses cured of bots and wind colic by the use of sage tea, milk and turpentine.

If "D. C. S." really thinks that the horse is the noblest animal on earth he had better learn more about the treatment of the horse and the history of the bot. We all know that the horse has more or less bots all the time, and when not taken good care of and left in the stable without green food or hay they will have bots or colic, one or the other.—F. E.

Mulching Potatos.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I tried an experiment in mulching potatos last Spring, and will give the BLADE readers the benefit of it. It was something entirely new to me, and therefore didn't succeed as well, probably, as I might. I planted some early rose the 1st of April; about a week after I harrowed the ground well. When they were all through the ground (some of them were two or three inches high), I spread straw lightly over half of them—the balance I left unmulched to see what, if any, difference there would be. I hoed and cultivated them well until they had potatos on as big as quails' eggs. On those that I mulched, the straw was too thin to keep the weeds down. I was afraid to put it thick, for fear it would kill those that was up so high. The weeds were two feet high in them, but the straw did its work. To-day I dug four or five rods of a row for a common tin pail full in those I cultivated, and one-third of them were too small for use. I then dug one hill of the mulched, and got 16 good, nice, smooth potatos, the smallest one being 1½ inches long by 1½ inches through. Five of them were very large. I think the main advantage is, the straw keeps the ground loose and moist, and does not let the rain pack it. I would recommend this mode of potato culture as worthy of a trial by all, and I think they will be satisfied with the result.—GEO. FEATHER, Bennitt, Mich.

Hen Laying.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

In the BLADE of July 27 there was an article from Mr. J. M. Goudy, Kas., on hen laying. I think he and Mr. D. N. Kern will have to do better or else knock off. I purchased the 25th of last September one Leghorn pullet and rooster and on the 28th day of February, 1882, she layed her first egg, and up to July 30, I have received in the 153 days 146 eggs. They were kept in a yard 20 feet by 40. I will put the Leghorn against anything of the laying kind. I have tried most all kinds of fowls.—J. BECHTOL, Polk City, Iowa.

More of the Same Sort.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

In the BLADE of May 25, I saw a statement made by D. N. Kern, claiming that the white breasted black Polish fowls were the best layers of any breed. His record showed 44 1-5 eggs to the hen far 90 days. In the BLADE of July 27, there was a record made J. M. Gowdy, of Burlingame, Kan., claiming the result of a 90 days test of two brown leghorn hens to be 122 eggs, an average of 61 each.

Now Messrs. D. N. K. and J. M. G., I have two brown leghorn hens which laid in April, May and June 142 eggs, an average of 71 per hen. My hens were not out of a yard 16 by 6 feet during that time. Now, let the gentlemen give up the ribbon or try it again. I claim the leghorns are the best layers.—F. J. MURPHY, Denmark, Iowa.

Mangle Beets, Etc.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

Will some one who has had experience in raising mangel beets tell us how to manage them, how to feed them, and give their value as a food for milch cows and pigs? Will some one please write an article on sunflowers and early amber cane? Give their value for feed for poultry.—IGNORANCE.

Kidney Worm in Hogs.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

A receipt to cure kidney worm in hogs: Take one spoonful of coperas in a pint of weak lie in their feed, and it is a sure cure. I have tried it in several cases and never failed.—WILLIAM MOORE, Emerickville, Penn.

Cabbage Worms.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

My cabbage are being devoured by green worms. Will the editor or some of the readers of the BLADE please give me a remedy that will save my cabbage?—HARRY L. CRELLIN, Plattsburg, Mo.

Do Bees Injure Sound, Healthy Peaches.

The Massachusetts *Ploughman* remarks as follows:

This question having been put to us some years ago, we have very naturally watched the operations of the bees on the peach trees ever since. The results of this examination have been to draw conclusions different from those entertained by many others. In consequence of this we have been slow to express an opinion, thinking possibly further observance might lead to a different conclusion, but as year after year only gives additional evidence of its correctness, we give to our readers the result of our observation, hoping by so doing to encourage closer observation and to draw out opinions.

The first year or two of observation disclosed the fact that the wasp evidently commenced the work of puncturing the fruit and that the honey bee followed. This at first led to the belief that the wasp was the first cause of the destruction; but on further examination it was discovered that some of the trees in the orchard were entirely exempt from injury, and in fact, that some whole orchards were perfectly free from injury, not a peach being punctured; this led to a still more careful examination, when it was found that most, if not all, of the fruit punctured had on one side a decayed spot before punctured. On some peaches the decayed spot was very small and on others quite large, but whatever the size, the wasp would puncture the fruit very nearly in the center of the decayed spot, which has led many to believe that the decay is caused by the puncture, when observation seems to prove that the decay invites the wasp to make the puncture. Being satisfied of this, the next investigation was in a direction to ascertain the cause of the decay, when it was in every instance found to be the yellows. We have yet to see the peach orchard, the fruit of which has been injured by the bees, that has not been struck by the yellows, and, so far as we have observed, the fruit of every tree that has the yellows will be attacked by the bees.

Success with Corn Ensilage.

I used it as food for cows 110 days continuously until all was fed out. Within a week from the time we began feeding hay, and though with an addition of grain, the cows lost at least 25 per cent. of milk; the cream did not make as good butter, and the butter was not of as good color or flavor. During the time of feeding ensilage we were unable to discover any other than the most satisfactory taste to milk, cream or butter. The cows were in the most perfect state of health, and kept in fine condition. I raised a Jersey calf dropped in September, which had all it wanted of ensilage, and I will show it any day beside any man's calf six months older. I fed for 90 days eight western steers, which averaged a gain of over 1½ pounds per day. The ration for cows and oxen was 22 pounds of ensilage morning and night, and 15 pounds of cut cornstalks at noon. The cows had three quarts of corn meal and two quarts of wheat bran per day, and the steers had four quarts of corn meal for 45 days, and five quarts for the last 45 days. Our success with the steers quite astonished my neighbors, who feed in the old way. The butcher says the cattle slaughtered well, and the meat was remarkably fine, and gave him every satisfaction. The use of poor ensilage, made from corn half ripe, or frost-bitten, I have reason for believing, would not give such satisfactory results. I am one who believes that to make good ensilage the corn should be cut at the right time, cut the right length, put away in good silo, and covered over nicely, and then well and thoroughly weighted down.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

The New Geography.

How many farms are there in the United States? 4,008,907.

How many dwellings in city and country? 8,955,812.

Which State has the most farms, and how many? Illinois, with 255,741.

What is the total number of farm animals? 130,971,673.

What do they comprise, and the number of each? Swine, 47,683,951; shorn sheep, 65,191,656; milch cows, 12,443,956; milch cows, 12,443,952; working oxen, 993,970; ather cattle, 22,488,596; horses, 10,357,981: mules and asses, 1,812,932.

Which State has the largest number of swine, and how many? Iowa, with 6,034,316.

Which State has the largest number of milch cows, and how many? New York, with 1,437,855.

Which State has the most sheep, and how many? Ohio, with 4,902,486.

Which State has the most working oxen, and how many? Texas, with 90,608.

Which State has the most "other" cattle, and how many? Texas, with 3,387,957.

Which State has the most horses, add how many? Illinois, with 1,023,082.

Which State has the most mules and asses, and how many? Missouri, with 192,027.

Making Heavy Soils Light.

The *Country Gentleman* says that the first thing to do in all cases, in rendering heavy soils light, is to tile drain it thoroughly, and if the drains are laid only a rod apart the land will dry sooner and become more friable than if two rods apart. The next thing, the best by far, is to apply coarse sand copiously, if it can be procured, and work it well in by plowing and harrowing. The sand remains and does not leach, wash away, or evaporate. We have garden soil, originally clayey and heavy, made comparatively light by adding two inches of sand, and it is as good now as 20 years ago, or after the application of the sand. Coal ashes on many soils has little effect one way or the other; it may improve many some soils. For spreading evenly it should of course be dry enough to work into powder. The quantity of wood ashes which it would be proper to apply would not materially affect the texture of the soil.

The Hennepin Canal Survey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Sec. Lincoln has ordered Engineers to begin at once to survey for the Hennepin Canal. It is hoped by its friends that the Engineers' report will be here when Congress meets again. An attempt will be made to secure an estimate of $500,000 for the first year, and of a like sum annually for years to come. There will be a bitter fight in Congress over the appropriation, which will be demanded if the Hennepin Canal people succeed in getting a favorable report from the Engineers. It is quite probable that the scheme may be killed then.

Iowa Democrats.

MARSHALTOWN, Aug. 16.—At the State Democratic Convention to-day H. F. Bonorden, of Johnson, was nominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court by acclamation; D. N. Bringolf, of Polk, was nominated for Supreme Court Reporter, and Sen. Charles E. Bronson, of Delaware, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation. The nominee for Supreme Court Reporter having declined the honor, L. A. Palmer, of Henry, was nominated by acclamation in his stead.

A Prolific Cow.

FOWLER, Ind., Aug. 16.—A Herford cow on the farm of Fowler & Vannatti, in Benton County, Ind., and owned by those gentlemen, has given birth to three calves in the last nine months. She dropped one calf nine months ago, and on last night surprised her owner by presenting him with two more, all bearing the inevitable mark of the Herford—the white face. All are alive, and bid fair to become as large as any of their species.

Singleton on the War Path.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 17.—The news that the Twelfth District Republican Convention at Whitehall had adjourned without nominating a candidate for Congress was bulletined at the newspaper offices this afternoon and large numbers gathered and there was great satisfaction. Gen. Singleton was in the City and gave out distinctly that he was on the war path. He ran 1,600 ahead of his ticket four years ago in this City. This Fall will make it unanimous.

The Sunday School.

Love to God and Men.

LESSON 7, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1882.

Golden Text—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.—Deut. 6:5.

LESSON TEXT.

Mark 12: 28-44.

28. And one of the scribes came, and having heard them reasoning together, and perceiving that he had answered them well, asked him, Which is the first commandment of all?

29. And Jesus answered him. The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord:

30. And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment.

31. And the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these.

32. And the scribe said unto him, Well, Master, thou hast said the truth; for there is one God, and there is none other but he.

33. And to love him with all the heart, and with all the understanding, and with all the soul, and with all the strength, and to love his neighbor as himself, is more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices.

34. And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly, he said unto him, Thou art not far from the kingdom of God. And no man after that durst ask him any question.

35. And Jesus answered and said, while he taught in the temple, How say the scribes that Christ is the son of David?

36. For David himself said by the Holy Ghost, The Lord said to my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footsool.

37. David therefore himself calleth him Lord; and whence is he then his son? And the common people heard him gladly.

38. And he said unto them in his doctrine, Beware of the scribes, which love to go in long clothing and love salutations in the market places,

39. And the chief seats in the synagogues, and the uppermost rooms at feasts:

40. Which devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers; these shall receive greater damnation.

41. And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury; and many that were rich cast in much.

42. And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing.

43. And he called unto him his disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast more in than all they which have cast into the treasury:

44. For all they did cast in of their abundance: but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even her living.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

What commandment is the first of all? (v. 28). How prone we are to hunt out degrees in duty; to try to find out that one duty is greater than another, so as to prove that all other duties are less than that one. The question, What is the first commandment for me to obey now? is a very proper one for each of us at any time. The question, What commandment of God is so important as to put any other commandment of God in the shade? is not a proper question for any of us. Each duty is first—in its time. There is no use asking whether prayer or Bible study is always the more important; whether the family or the Sunday-school is, in the case of all children, the main reliance, whether thanking God for what he has given or asking him for what we need is our chief obligation. One right thing at a time, and all right things in their place, will alone meet the conditions of our need and of duty. Our first duty in the early morning may be to get out of bed; our first duty in the late evening may be to go to bed; and the first commandment of God never interferes with our doing of our present duty; nor will God's last commandment.

The first . . . is, Hear (v. 29). That's it. Attention is our first duty, whenever we want to know what is our next duty. There is no such cause of confusion and worry about what we ought to do and how to do it, as our unwillingness to hear what God would tell us on that very point. God is speaking to his children all the time—speaking by his word, speaking by providences, speaking by his Spirit. If you want to know what he has to say to you—listen. Put yourself before his word in an attitude of attention; open your eyes to the teachings of his providence; unlock your heart, that the Spirit's voice may enter there. Hear, and it shall be told you just what you should do, and just how you can do it. The first commandment is, Hear; but that is not the last commandment, by any means.

First, . . . Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart . . . Second, . . . Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself (vs. 29-31). Jesus does not hesitate to put love for God as precedent to love for man; and then to lay the two duties on every person. It is folly to talk about keeping the commandments of God without attention to both of these requirements. If a man really loves his Father in Heaven, he will love his father's children; if a man really loves a brother man he cannot plead that as an excuse for not loving their common Father. What would be thought of a soldier who, on the one hand, professed to be devoted to his country, yet who failed in every duty toward the soldiers and the civilian citizens of that country? or who, on the other hand, admitted that he failed to stand by the flag in its peril, or to obey his commender's calls to duty, but insisted that he took good care of his uniform and was kind and helpful to his tent-mates? It is not enough to love our neighbors as ourselves. We must love God supremely. If we love God supremely, we shall love all his creatures for his sake; but we may try to give creatures their place without an effort to show our devotion to him. The keeping of the first commandment involves a keeping of the second; but the first commandment may be forgotten by those who would fain begin and end at the second.

Thou art not far from the kingdom of God (v. 34). When a man knows his trouble and the help for it, he is just on the verge of relief. If he understands his disease and knows who can cure him, the way to possible health is a short one. When a man realizes how simple the commands of God are, and how fully a loving spirit can include them all, he is not far from the one entrance to the kingdom of God. But to be very near the kingdom is not to be in the kingdom. A man who is overboard in mid ocean, and who is within an arm's length of the rope which is thrown to him from the one vessel which can proffer him safety, is not far from the means of rescue; but if he refuses to grasp that rope he will go down as surely as if no vessel were within a hundred miles of him. There are those in our congregations, in our Sunday-schools, perhaps under the home roof with us, who are not far from the kingdom of God, yet who are still outside of that kingdom. Let us not be content to leave there; nor let us leave them content to remain there.

Jesus sat against the treasury and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury (v. 41). And he is sitting there to-day. Whenever a contribution is taken up, Jesus knows who gives to it and who does not give. The bank-note may be folded so skillfully that the collector cannot see whether it is one dollar or five; and the chink of the coin may seem to belong to four times the amount which is actually dropped in; but Jesus is never deceived by appearances. If this fact were realized, it might make a difference in the offerings. There are Christians who give more on a subscription paper, when their neighbors are going to see the paper, or when it is to be published, than they would give to the same cause if the collection were taken on the sly. Wouldn't they be a little ashamed to have the Lord see the copper coin or the paltry and ragged bank note they propose to palm off as their offering of love and gratitude to him, and to judge their love and gratitude accordingly, if they realized that he is watching them? Whether they realize the fact or not, Jesus does sit over against his own treasury to-day, and beholds the givers and the gifts—the withholders and that which they withhold.

She of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living (v. 44). It has been said that the Lord does not look so much at what we have given as at what we have got left. Certain it is that the true measure of generosity in all giving, is in its proportion to the giver's means. But why did not our Lord rebuke this seemingly reckless giving on the widow's part? She gave everything she had, even all her living; and there is no word of fault-finding with her on this account. It does look as if there were very little danger of our giving too largely of our possessions into the Lord's treasury; of trusting the Lord too firmly for to-morrow as well as to-day. Many and many a stingy giver has comforted himself has comforted himself over a petty offering to the Lord's cause, on the ground that it was "a mite" like this widow's. But very few up to the present week have been moved to cast in all that they have, even all their living, into the Lord's treasury, in imitation of this widow, and in hope of being commended as she was. There is no danger of promoting reckless giving by emphasizing this lesson from her example.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

STAR ROUTES.

The Line of Argument Pursued by the Defense—Sharp Quibbles of Sharp Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Carpenter to-day resumed his argument in the star route trial. He went on to dwell upon the importance of the star route service, characterizing it as the forerunner of the railway system of the country, and contending that it was necessary for the public good and declaring that the allegations to the contrary contained in the indictment were falsehoods from beginning to end. Ker had said slanderous tongues have gone out with words spoken that are to throw doubt on your, (the jury's) integrity. If that meant anything, it meant that some one or other of the defendants had corrupted a portion of the jury. Sen. Dorsey had faced death in a thousand forms upon the battle field, but he had not courage to approach the jury with any dishonorable proposition. If the slanderous tongue had gone forth, it must have gone from the prosecution, if from anywhere, and now the jury was asked to wash its character in perjury in order to clean the stain which the prosecution had thrown upon it. In concluding, Carpenter said: "When I remember, as a matter of popular history, all these charges against my clients were bruited in the newspapers of a great political party during a heated campaign, two years before this indictment was found; when I remember they were canvassed by the press on one side and explained or denied on the other; when I remember the attempt to connect the late President of the United States with the very transactions to which this indictment refers; when I remember the proud position my client occupied as a party leader, I cannot but be reminded of the evanescent character of everything earthly. I cannot but be reminded that in the near future, we must all leave, and prior to leaving there will come a moment when memory will unlock all the clasps and will turn over page by page, every act of your lives. May you have the consolation in that supreme hour to call to mind that, unawed by popular clamor, unshaken by prejudice, defying the power of the Government, you discharged your duty and rendered in accordance with the testimony in this case a verdict of 'not guilty.'"

Jeff Chandler was the next counsel for the defense, and especially for Brady, to address the jury. Beginning in a low voice, he gradually warmed up to his subject, and received the closest attention from every occupant of the crowded court room. In support of the proposition of the law, Chandler was about to read from a decision rendered by the Court in an early part of the case, when Merrick, under an impression that he was about to quote from some other authority and thus argue law to the jury, objected. This gave rise to quite a heated controversy, participated in by the Court and Merrick and Chandler, the last named contending the counsel had a right to judge of the part of the argument he should make to the Court and jury. He believed it was constitutionally the right of the defendant that the jury should pass upon every question of law and fact in the case, and he thought he could establish that by high authority. He was not willing, however, to offend the sensibilities of the Court.

Judge Wylie replied the Court had no sensibility about it, but if it were decided the jury should judge both of law and fact, the Court might as well retire. The jury, he said, had a right to render a general verdict, and it must take the law from the Court.

Chandler—"On that question I would like to be heard."

Court—"You can be heard hereafter."

Chandler—"We propose to ask instruction of your Honor that in this case the jury be the judge of law and fact, and it is far from not being a respectful proposition."

Court—"Very well, I will hear you on your proposition."

Chandler then quoted from the decision of the Court to which Merrick had at first objected, and, continuing, he impressed upon the minds of the jury the necessity of a verdict of acquittal when the innocency of a great majority of the defendants thrust itself upon their convictions. He said: "The prosecution asks you in the dying throes of the Government's case to convict two or three men, I want you to recollect there is no conspiracy charged against two or three. Conspiracy must be proved against all or none."

The Court—"The Court has not said the jury must not convict all or none."

Merrick—"The Court has said just the contrary."

Chandler retorted—"Merrick must have read the record with inflated retina and inflamed eye to have come to that conclusion."

Continuing his argument, he said: "The foundation of conspiracy was laid in the allegation in the indictment of mutual interests of all parties in all the contracts. It united the defendants in criminal individuality in all these contracts. The prosecution claimed that conspiracy originated in an innocent partnership, and from that took upon itself a criminal form."

The Court inquired whether it had not been held in many cases that some alleged conspirators might be convicted and others acquitted.

Chandler—"It has, and I will indicate the distinction between those cases and this."

The Court—"So long as there are two to be convicted the Government may fail as to all others. If the jury are satisfied two are conspirators, conviction is proper, though the charge in the indictment was against them and many others. That is my impression; I may be wrong about it."

Chandler—"That is where conspiracy is described to embrace two as well as all. You may indict a man for stealing a horse and you need not prove the color of the horse; but if you indict him for stealing a red horse with a white nose, you must prove that the horse he stole was a red horse with a white nose. Now they have described this conspiracy; they have described it by its subject matter and by the names of individuals interested in this subject matter. They cannnt tear themselves away from that description; they have elected to describe this conspiracy in a particular way, and having so elected they must stand or fall by that description."

The Court—"If the jury are of the opinion that whatever money was paid officers of the Government was paid by separate members of the defense in their separate characters, without regard to any conspiracy, there is absence of any proof of conspiracy; but that is not the scheme of the prosecution; it is the converse of that, that though these parties were severally interested in contracts yet they entered into a conspiracy by which they made common cause for the purpose of securing expedition."

Chandler—"That is the scheme exactly."

The Court—"Do I understand you to contend that if conspiracy should be shown as to some of those contracts and others should not be embraced in the terms of the conspiracy, that there could be no conviction?"

Chandler—"I do contend that exact thing—that conspiracy must be proved as laid or it all falls to pieces. I say so, and I am not going to faint at the consequences of my own logic, and, to support it, I cite the case of King and O'Donnell, where the indictment was against many and the jury brought in a verdict against the same. They further found certain groups had conspired to do certain parts of what was charged. The case went up to the House of Lords, and judgment was reversed on the ground the verdict was void."

The Court—"That is an important question, and yet not a clear question in my mind. According to your proposition the subject of this conspiracy is not made out at all."

Chandler—"Not the slightest approach to it."

The Court—"Your proposition is that when you break up conspiracy in this way there can be no conviction of a part."

Chandler—"That is what I contend for exactly."

The Court—"That is an important question in the case."

Taking up the thread of his argument, Chandler asserted there had not been a single order for expedition issued through the unbroken influence of defendants; petitions had come in by hundreds, signed by men of the most honorable character, and upon these petitions expedition had been ordered. The influence of Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers and business men had been exerted and it had not been shown that a single route had been expedited through the influence of defendants alone.

In the course of his remarks Chandler quoted the Court as stating the expedition was a public benefit.

Judge Wylie—"The Court said the presumption was that every officer did his duty."

Chandler inquired whether that presumption had been overcome.

The Court—"Suppose it be proved that a public officer was bribed, what becomes of it?"

Chandler—"This is not a conspiracy to bribe anybody, but to defraud the United States."

The Court—"Bribery of the Second Assistant Postmaster General was part of the conspiracy."

Chandler argued that the prosecution had not shown that the Government had been defrauded; on the contrary it had been benefited, and it would not do to turn the current of this case in a little sluiceway of bribery.

The Court said he did not believe it was a justification for a public officer guilty of bribery to say the acts he had been bribed to perform were right and proper. If the Government owed counsel $1,000, and counsel counterfeited a thousand-dollar bond, the Government would have nothing, but counsel would have obtained his $1,000 in an irregular way.

Chandler—"If four or five of us were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the United States, and it turned out we did not, would Your Honor convict on that indictment, because it was shown I had forged a bond of the United States? If so, I am answered: otherwise, I am not."

The Court—"I am assuming that conspiracy is established; if so, the fact that the public received the benefit from the expedition and increase of service is no defense."

Chandler—"I differ with the Court most radically on that point."

The Court—"That is my present impression."

Chandler—"And I propose to change it by the most persuasive argument I am capable of." [Laughter.]

The Court then suggested to Chandler he had better address the jury for awhile, and that counsel, understanding the Court to order adjournment, said he could complete his argument this afternoon.

The Court (sarcastically)—"I hope counsel will not close to-day?"

Chandler good humoredly replied: "The Court should not be so satirical; he had been very modest in this case, more so even than his friend Merrick."

Merrick—"You are one out of 12; I am one of three."

Chandler—"They keep the great mass of their counsel under cover. The brains of their whole business is out of sight." [Laughter.]

Chandler, in illustration of the proposition said, it was incumbent upon the prosecution to prove the Government had been injured by the expedition of star routes, put a hypothetical case to the Court. Suppose, he said, he had bribed a public officer to pass a just claim; he admitted he would be liable to indictment for bribery, as would also be the officer; but did the Court hold they could be convicted under an indictment for conspiracy to defraud the United States?

The Court said he would leave it to Merrick to answer the question.

Merrick suggested that Chandler should have an opportunity to think over his question, and the Court adjourned.

TECHNICAL DESERTERS.

Full Text of the Bill to Relieve Certain Soldiers of the Charge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The following is the full text of the act to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion, which was passed at the late session of Congress:

That the charge of desertion now standing on the rolls and records in the office of the Adjutant General of the United States against any soldier who served in the late war in the volunteer service shall be removed in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from such rolls and records, or from other satisfactory testimony, that any such soldier served faithfully until the expiration of his term of enlistment or until the 22d day of May, Anno Domini, 1865, or was prevented from completing his term of service by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, but who, by reason of absence from his command at the time the same was mustered out, failed to be mustered out and to receive an honorable discharge.

SEC. 2. That the charge of desertion standing on the rolls and records in the office of the Adjutant General of the United States against any soldier who served in the late war in the volunteer service shall also be removed in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from such rolls and records, and from other satisfactory testimony, that such soldier charged with desertion or absence without leave did not intend to desert, and after such charge of desertion or absence without leave voluntarily returned to his command and served in the line of his duty until he was mustered out of the service and received an honorable diccharge.

SEC. 3. That in all cases where charge of desertion shall be removed under the provisions of this act from the record of any soldier who has not received a certificate of discharge, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General of the United States to issue to such soldier, or, in case of his death, to his heirs or legal representatives, a certificate of discharge.

SEC. 4. That where the charge of desertion shall be removed under the provisions of this act from the record of any soldier, such soldier, or in the case of death, the heirs or legal representatives of such soldier, shall receive all pay or bounty which may have been withheld on account of such charge of desertion or absence without leave.

Provided, however, that this act shall not be so construed as to give to any such soldier as may be entitled to relief under the provisions of this act, or in case of his death to the heirs or legal representatives of any such soldier, the right to receive any pay or bounty for any period of time during which such soldier was absent from his command without leave of absence; and, provided further, That no soldier nor the heirs or legal representatives of any soldiers who served in the army a period of less than 12 months, or who intentionally deserted, shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act.

THE BANKERS

In Annual Session at Saratoga—A Cashier for 59 Years Introduced—A Fling at the Silver Boys.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—The Bankers' Association began its annual session to-day. The attendance is much larger than ever before, comprising representatives from all sections of the country. The President, before beginning his opening address, introduced to the Convention William H. Foster, of Salem, Mass., who has been cashier of the bank there for 59 years. George S. Coe, the President, then gave his opening address. He congratulated the Association on the general favorable financial condition under which it meets; the serious apprehension which recently prevailed had been dispelled by the prospect of abundant crops. The neglect of Congress to relieve banks of exceptional war taxes was a great disappointment. A single bad harvest, with a continuance of the present compulsory coinage and rapid accumulation of superior silver dollars in the treasury would precipitate this nation irrevocably in the lower standard of value, and most seriously impair our present superior power and commercial independence among the nations of the world. From any point of view at which as practical men we can view this question of compulsory coinage or currency, it seems nothing less than gratuitous, unnecessary and self-imposed infliction upon the business of the country, an obstacle to its commerce and trade, in every way unfair in its practical operation.

Luke Poland, of Vermont, presented a resolution directing the Executive Committee to ascertain the laws of the several States in regard to commercial paper, especially variations and differences therein; also whether under the constitutional power given Congress to regulate commerce among the several States, it is not competent for Congress to make laws governing commercial paper drawn in one State and payable in another, so that such laws shall be uniform throughout the nation; also whether it is expedient for Congress to exercise such power if the Constitution confers it, and to report at the next annual meeting.

After remarks by C. C. Bonney and L. J. Gage, of Chicago, in support of the resolutions, they were adopted, and the Committee was authorized to employ lawyers to investigate the subject with them.

Prof. Atwater then read a paper on the Currency of the Future. Col. Grosvenor read a paper on Clearing Houses. Papers of John Thompson and A. D. Lynch were then presented.

The Committee on Nominations reported, presenting George S. Coe for re-election as President; L. J. Gage, (Vice President of the First National Bank of Chicago,) Vice President; with the same Vice Presidents from the other States and Territories as last year, except J. Thomas Smith, of Baltimore, in place of Daniel Annan, for Maryland. The Executive Council is the same as last year. The officers were all elected.

Death of a Methodist Pioneer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—Jacob Hoss died at his home near Brightwood, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the fathers of Methodism in this section of Indiana, being a prominent member of the Church for 50 years. The children of Mr. Hoss living are Prof. George Hoss, late of Bloomington University, now of Topeka, Kan.; P. E. and J. J. Hoss, of Kokomo; Dr. J. V. Hoss, of this city, and Mrs. Mary Nesbit, Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Bowers.

—Chills, fever, ague and weakness are cured by Colden's Liebig's Liquid Beef and Tonic Invigorator. *Ask for Colden's,* of druggists.

BEN. BUTTERWORTH

Interviewed by a Cincinnati Reporter—He Defends the River and Harbor Bill, and Tells What Congress Has Done for the Country.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—A Commercial reporter called on Maj. Butterworth yesterday, and in speaking of the River and Harbor bill, the latter said: "Well, I voted for the bill, and voted to pass it over the veto, and I think there are good reasons for doing both. The bill has been decried by the press everywhere, and the people, taking the press criticisms as true, are down on it, too. All I have to say about it is this: If anybody can point to a single job in that bill, or the scintilla of anything dishonest, I am willing to have them, and say that I am wrong. But there is nothing of the kind in the bill from one end of it to the other. The people of the West, as a mater of fact, demand that the rivers in this country be protected. They talk about creeks. Is the Ohio River a creek? Do the people in Cincinnati, whose hearths are heated by the coal it carries, think it is? Is the Kanawha a creek? They point to it as such in the East. They never heard of it before: they do not know what commerce it carries and how important it is that the coal which fills its hills shall be carried cheaply to market, and they think the money is thrown away. Every cent that was appropriated for Western rivers was recommended by the Committee on the representation of United States engineers, and will be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of War. If any one can tell how a job is going to be perpetrated he can do more than I can. The new York papers took up the cry of fraud. This very paper here makes this assertion: 'Nobody denies that the bill was a vast aggregation of jobs; a nest of swindles and steals, as it has been described.' Well, now, that is not only absolutely and unqualifiedly false, but exceedingly stupid. In New York nothing is known of Western river commerce. They know there is a Mississippi and possibly an Ohio River, but that is all. The New York papers, as I said, set up this hue and cry. In other words, the journals controlled by the great railroad corporations of the country set up a cry against protecting the river courses. Nothing else was to be expected. There may be some things in the bill that should not be. It may not be as nicely graded as it should be, but the committee did the best they could, and they did not act hastily or unadvisedly. I, for one, do not believe in the plan of the Mississippi River improvement. I do not believe in the jetty system or the levee system, but I could not control that. It would not do for the people on the Ohio River, who know how important it is that its channel should be kept clear and properly lighted to say we want this done, but we object to paying for the improvement of St. Clair River in Michigan or the Kennebec in Maine. People who have been paying taxes to fill the general coffer have come to the conclusion that they have need of some of the money themselves, and they propose to have it. The East has been getting it all along, and now the West wants some. The truth of the matter is that we have raised a great National cow, with her fore feet on this side of the Alleghenies and her hind-quarters on the other side. The people of the West have been feeding, and the people of the East milking her, and now we propose to turn the animal around. I think that the River and Harbor bill has been traduced. The Western people demand that these rivers be taken care of. They may defeat some Congressmen, but the people are going to send men to Congress who will look after their interests in this matter and none others."

"Mr. Butterworth, is it not true that this Congress has been composed of as hard a working, industrious a set of men as ever went to Washington?"

"There never has been a more diligent set of men in Congress than was there this session. The committee meetings were never better attended and Congressmen worked night and day from December until August. As far as I am concerned I only missed two working days in those eight months."

"What was the most important work accomplished at this session?"

"Well, in the first place, we settled the question of apportioning Representatives among the States, which our Democratic predecessor failed to do. We settled the status of polygamists, and put the crime of polygamy under the ban of the law as a crime, and no polygamist will ever again hold a seat in Congress. The Democrats in the Forty-sixth Congress shunned this question. The question of rechartering the National banks, which the Democrats dodged, the Forty-seventh Congress settled, and secured thereby the best currency and best banking system the world ever saw. The debt, or so much thereof as could be, was refunded. The vexed Geneva award that had stuck in the Democratic legislative wheels all through three Democratic Congresses, was taken up and disposed of, as were the election cases involving the tissue ballot frauds. These were settled, as you know, after the Democrats had consumed weeks of time by filibustering and breaking a quorum day after day and week after week. The tariff question was taken up and disposed of after full debate, on the line marked out by Sen. Eaton, a Democrat, who was compelled to witness the fact that his own brethren did not have courage enough to do that thing which their opponents did for them. Those are a few of the points that Congress touched on."

"What finally became of your bill relating to technical deserters?"

"That bill passed the House after being amended by the Military Committee. The Senate made some further amendments to which the House disagreed, and a Committee of Conference composed of Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, and myself secured changes which left the bill in a satisfactory shape, and it became a law on the last day of the session.

"The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to correct the record of all soldiers who served faithfully, according to the term of their enlistment, until the 22d day of May, 1865, but who were absent from their command, and not formally mustered out—provided that such soldiers did not intentionally desert and abandon the flag. In other words, the record of *technical* deserters will be corrected, and salary and discharge withheld on account of such desertion will be paid and issued to the soldier, if living, and to his legal representatives, if dead.

"The fact that the desertion was merely technical must be established by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War. The bill also provides for the relief of another class of soldiers who appear on record as deserters by reason of absence from the command, detained by sickness or other unavoidable circumstances."

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

Houses and Barns Struck by Lightning, Bridges Washed Away and Crops Injured.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 15.—The most destructive tornado ever experienced in this vicinity visited Bangor to-night. The wind was terrific. Rain fell in sheets, converting the streets into roaring streams. The whole was accompanied by incessant thunder and lightning. The destruction of property is very great. Buildings were blown down, roofs taken off, chimneys demolished, and a vast amount of damage done to crops. The storm covered only a small territory. The loss will amount to between $50,000 and $100,000.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Aug. 15.—The most severe thunder storm of the season passed here to-night. Several houses and barns were struck by lightning, and considerable damage done.

STERLING, KAS., Aug. 15.—A severe thunder storm, accompanied with hail and heavy wind, passed over this section this afternoon. The wind did great damage to buildings, smoke-stacks, etc. A new boarding house 150 feet long and the Sterling Sugar Works were demolished. Hail probably did damage to the country. Two inches of water fell, which will greatly benefit corn, which needed rain badly.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 15.—One of the most violent storms ever known here passed over this City last night and this morning, and seems to have been confined to a radius of about 25 miles about here. A cloud burst near Cross Plains, deluging the whole valley. Black Earth Creek rose with such rapidity that two freight trains were halted as a matter of precaution, and it proved a wise step, for a 50 foot bridge was carried away just east of the station and carried nine freight cars into a field near by. Much damage was done crops, but the extent of it is not fully known.

Appraiser Howard.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Appraiser J. Q. Howard is preparing an exhaustive reply to the charge of violating civil service rules made against him. On the completion of the paper he will submit it to Special Agent Bracket, by whom it will be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

—Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

Pond's Extract.

Diseases and Morbid Conditions for which Pond's Extract is a Specific Remedy, and Directions Suited to Each Particular Case.

THE AFFECTIONS ON WHICH Pond's Extract exerts a specific curative action form two grand divisions, viz.: **Inflammatory Conditions and Hemorrhages and Catarrhal Affections.**

Whenever the **Extract** is taken internally for a protracted length of time it produces a costive effect. In such instances it is advisable to administer it on a piece of sugar, and if extreme constipation exists the use of a cathartic should be resorted to.

It is also advisable to WARM the **Extract** if it is to be applied to particularly sensitive parts of the body where painful inflammation may exist: in instances where it is recommended to dilute the remedy, WARM, SOFT WATER is the best, though not absolutely necessary, for this purpose.

INFLAMMATORY AFFECTIONS

Accidents (Bruises, Cuts, Dislocation of Joints, Fractured and Frosted Limbs, Sprains, Wounds, Etc.)

In affections which are the result of accident, contusion, strain or exposure, **Pond's Extract** affords immediate relief, and justly ranks as a specific remedy. In cases of severe shock the partial or complete collapse sometimes experienced is at first relieved by giving half a teaspoonful of the **Extract** internally, repeating the dose every fifteen minutes until the circulation is restored. This will prevent the access of fever. In all cases the pain and soreness are alleviated, the inflammation prevented, or reduced if already present, the **black and blue spots** sometimes caused by the extravasated blood, removed, and all hemorrhage immediately arrested by the external application of **Pond's Extract.** Apply it freely, in full strength unless severe laceration is present, when it may be reduced one half with warm water and keep the injured parts well wet with it by repeated applications. It is advisable, whenever practicable, to bind up the affected part with a bandage wetted with the **Extract,** and repeatedly saturate it by applying the remedy on its external part, it being allowed to remain in its place until the cure is completed. In **Cuts and Incised Wounds** the application of the **Extract** in full strength will arrest the bleeding at once. The edges of the wound should be retained in position by a proper bandage, kept wet as just described, or in instances where this is troublesome, with a strip of **Pond's Extract Plaster.** In cases of **Fractured Limbs** or **Dislocated Joints,** bathe the parts frequently with the **Extract** until the surgeon arrives. After the limb or joint is put in place, apply the **Extract** freely to the parts and to the bandages used. Great relief will be experienced in cases of fracture and other accidental injuries from the use of the **Plaster,** and this valuable preparation should be applied whenever possible.

Bruises, Sprains and Wounds are treated in the manner already described, the **Extract** being administered internally, as directed, whenever much weakness or tendency to faint is presented. In instances where troublesome pain is experienced, yet not sufficiently severe to compel the patient to remain at home, great comfort will be derived from the use of **Pond's Extract Ointment,** and in all cases attended by painful inflammation or hemorrhage, the **Ointment** should be used in connection with the **Extract.** The convenient form of this preparation often renders the removal of clothing unnecessary, and its use as a supplement to the **Extract** will be found highly beneficial. The affected parts should invariably be first repeatedly bathed with the **Extract,** the **Ointment** then applied with gentle friction, and the parts well protected by a bandage.

The above treatment will, in every case, arrest inflammation and bleeding, remove all soreness and pain, and greatly accelerate the healing process.

Pond's Extract, the Plaster, and Ointment, should be kept on hand in the workshop, in the army and harvest field, on board ship, and in all places where accidents are liable to occur. They should always form a part of the equipment of the hunter and fisherman. Their prompt application establishes at once a natural action, preventing much unnecessary suffering, and often averting all danger of Lockjaw.

Breast, (Ague in the Breast, Inflamed, Gathered and Broken Breast.) As soon as a chill or pain is noticed, bathe the parts with the **Extract,** and apply a warm cloth wetted with the same, covering all with cotton batting or a dry flannel. Continue this application, and it will usually prevent suppuration, or, if too late to accomplish this, will limit its extent and greatly mitigate the suffering.

Burns, Scalds, Sunburns. When the injury is but slight it is only necessary to apply a linen or cotton cloth, saturated with the **Extract,** and to keep the part wet through the dressing until healed: when the burn or scald is deeper and more extended, cotton wool or cloth wetted with the **Extract,** warmed, if convenient, should be laid on, and from time to time this should be freshly saturated and reapplied so as to exclude the air and subject the raw or blistered surface to the action of the medicine.

Even deep burns, accompanied by quite extensive ulcerations, are successfully treated in this manner. The continued application of the **Extract** allays the irritation, subdues the fever and local inflammation and rapidly promotes a cure. If the removal of clothing is inconvenient, our **Ointment** should be applied, which will be found to produce both immediate relief and a permanent cure. In cases where the skin has been destroyed and a raw surface left exposed, the application of the **Ointment** is especially advisable; if it is not at hand, the **Extract** should be used, if badly at first diluted one half with warm water, and afterward applied in full strength. Remarkable instances are on record showing that these remedies exercise a truly specific effect on all injuries of this nature. The **Extract** alleviates the irritation caused by **Sunburns** immediately; the parts need only be bathed with it a few times. **Pond's Extract Toilet Cream** also affords great relief for this disagreeable complaint.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery. For these complaints **Pond's Extract** is of the greatest value. In most forms of mucous Diarrhœa, attended with aching, rumbling or colic, from 10 to 15 drops should be taken in a teaspoonful of water after each stool, the doses being increased in cases of **Chronic Diarrhœa** to half a teaspoonful three times a day. The **Extract** exerts great benefit in **Dysentery** when the discharges are largely accompanied by dark colored blood, evidently the product of overloaded hemorrhoidal vessels; it is most advantageously taken in doses of ten drops every three hours and is also very useful when used as an injection in the proportion of a tablespoonful mixed with a teaspoonful of thin starch.

Eyes (Inflammation of). **Pond's Extract** is an invaluable remedy for all inflammatory affections of the eyes. It can be applied to this most delicate organ without the least danger of injury, and affords immediate relief to the diseased part. For **styes, painful inflammation, thickening of the lids, redness, swelling, etc.,** apply a lotion consisting of one part of the **Extract** and three parts of warm soft water, and bathe the eye frequently with it. This treatment is very efficacious when the eyeball is colored red with extravasated blood in consequence of a severe cough, strain or injury. At night a thin linen or muslin wetted with the **Extract** should be laid over the eye. The pain and inflammation will be wonderfully relieved. The **Extract** has won for itself a world-wide reputation as a remedy for **Egyptian Opthalmia.** Dr. A. E. Sumner, a leading physician of Brooklyn, N. Y., speaking of his experience while in charge of St. Peter's Hospital, writes in the Medical Union: "Out of **138** cases of Egyptian Opthalmia **133** were cured by **Pond's Extract,** the remaining five cases having progressed too far before this treatment was adopted. The **Extract** was diluted one half with water and a cloth wetted with it applied over the eyes."

Excoriations, (Blisters, Chafings, etc.) These very unpleasant complaints quickly succumb to the power of the **Extract,** with which the parts should be repeatedly bathed. Our **Ointment** possesses great value in this class of affections, and should be used whenever possible. **Chafings** are also immediately relieved by the use of the **Toilet Soap.** This choice article is unequaled as an adjunct to the NURSERY TOILET, it being especially efficacious as a preventive of and remedy for chafing and irritation of the skin and INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN. Its frequent use by mothers will prevent much needless suffering.

Face (Swelling and Roughness of, Neuralgia, Inflammation of the Gums, Mouth, Lips and Teeth, See also **Mouth, Hemorrhage of,** p. 21. **Pond's Extract** is a specific for these complaints. For **Swelling of the Face,** the result of cold, etc., the part should be repeatedly bathed with the warmed **Extract,** and a cloth wetted with it applied, this being covered with a dry handkerchief. Ten drops should be taken internally every two hours. For all **Roughness, Chapping and Irritation of the Skin** the **Toilet Cream** and **Toilet Soap** (see p. 39) afford great relief and comfort, and these delightful preparations should occupy a place on every lady's and gentleman's toilet table. In the various forms of **Neuralgia,** such as pain in the side of the face of a sharp and piercing character, often involving the eye and ear, the **Extract** exerts a magical effect. It should be applied freely, both by itself and on a cloth, and fifteen drops taken, with a little water, every two hours, until relief is experienced. **Inflammation of the Gums, Mouth and Teeth** is almost immediately relieved by bathing the parts with the **Extract,** repeating the application at short intervals. These disagreeable complaints are invariably prevented by the use of our **Dentifrice** (see p. 30), which, in addition to its valuable curative qualities, constitutes an exceedingly agreeable article for general use. **Sore Lips** are promptly cured by our **Lip Salve** (see p. 30).

Feet, Soreness of (Corns, Bunions), Sore feet, caused by overwork, long standing, walking, etc., are relieved by bathing them in warm water and applying the **Extract.** Persons accustomed to much walking, pedestrians, athletes, etc., will derive incalculable benefit from the use of **Pond's Extract.** For **Corns** and **Bunions,** first pare down to the quick, then apply the **Extract** or **Ointment** with a compress. This treatment will invariably afford almost instantaneous relief, and speedily remove all soreness and pain.

Hands, Roughness of (Felons, Panaris, Whitlow; see also **Face).** The **Extract** is an invaluable remedy for roughness and chapping of the hands, and quickly alleviates the irritation of the skin consequent to exposure in cold weather. The hands can be bathed in water, to which the **Extract** has been added in the proportion of a tablespoonful to about a quart, but our **Toilet Soap** is more adapted and especially designed for this class of skin affections, and should be used in all possible instances. The remarkably soothing action of the **Toilet Cream** also renders it a valuable adjunct to the bath and toilet, and its application should follow the use of the **Toilet Soap.** These preparations are very efficacious in all irritation of the cuticle, on which they exert a truly specific action.

Pond's Extract is the most effective remedy for **Felons, Whitlow** and **Panaris** known. These troublesome affections are often characterized by deep-seated inflammation occurring along the extremity of the finger, and attended with intense pain, and sometimes ulceration. The early use of the **Extract** arrests the course of the inflammation at once. The part should be bound up in a cloth kept saturated with the remedy. In cases where the pain and swelling are severe and involve an extensive portion of the hand, the entire member should be immersed in a pitcher of water containing about six fluid ounces of the **Extract.** If matter accumulates, the swelling should be freely opened, and the hand plunged into the mixture of **Extract** and water, and allowed to remain until all inflammation is subdued.

TESTIMONIALS.

Rheumatism.

Mr. L. A. Jackson, of New York City, under date of March 9, 1880, writes as follows:

POND'S EXTRACT CO.:

GENTLEMEN: Actuated by a sense of gratitude, I desire to add, to the many letters you have received from relieved sufferers, my testimony of the efficacy of your Extract. I was a victim of intercostal rheumatism for months, and never experienced any relief from physician's prescriptions. At the suggestion of a friend I purchased a bottle of Pond's Extract, and was astonished at the beneficial results. I am now never without it, and regard it as necessary to the health of every one.

Dr. Seymour, of Calais, Maine, writes: "For years I have used Pond's Extract in my practice for various local purposes, and with but few exceptions the desired results have been attained. I subjected the sample you sent me to an unusual and very severe test, for a case of chronic rheumatism of an old lady 84 years of age, the result, for the [illegible] so far, has really been surprising and highly satisfactory."

Hemorrhages.

Dr. Payne reports the case of a young lady who, while attending school was attacked, without premonitory symptoms, with bleeding from the lungs, which commenced with a slight cough, and continued with scarcely a moment's intermission for nearly an hour, about a teaspoonful of blood being lost every two minutes. Pond's Extract was administered, it being diluted with water, and caused the immediate and permanent cessation of the hemorrhage.

Mr. Charles Mann writes from Miles, Iowa, under date of Feb 25th, 1880: "I was at Clinton, in this State, when I was taken in the street with hemorrhage of the lungs. A gentleman recommended Pond's Extract as the best medicine in the world to stop bleeding internally and externally. I got it, and no more bleeding after I had taken it twice; and I recommend it to everybody. I cannot say too much for it.

"I have employed Pond's Extract in a case of Uterine Hemorrhage with a result highly satisfactory. DR. D. E. SEYMOUR, 'Calais, Me.'

The following is from Lansdown, Va., dated June 15, 1880:

"I inclose fifty cents in stamps, for which you will please send me at once your Inhaler. I have been so benefited by the use of the Extract that I am anxious for my husband to try it for his lungs. When I commenced taking it I had suffered for years from Uterine Hemorrhage; and though the best medical advice was employed could find no relief. I was so weak that the least exertion would produce exhaustion; I became dropsical; heart affected and life a burden. The physicians at last told me they had exhausted their resources and were baffled, for what they had always used in such cases had no effect whatever, and that all I could do would be to take some good tonic, and as far as possible keep up my strength.

"I saw your advertisement and concluded to try it; sent twenty miles for the Extract, and grew better and gained a little strength from taking first bottle; got another and was perfectly well for a year; have had one or two hemorrhages since, but it always yields to the Extract.

"I feel so grateful that, if you wish, you have my permission to use this. If it will, as I hope, benefit my husband as it has me, I shall never cease to bless the day I first saw it advertised. Yours gratefully, "BELLE LEE LYNN."

Inflamed Eyes.

E. L. Lovering, of Minneapolis, writes: "About one year since, 'Pterygion' commenced growing upon both my eyes. Celebrated oculists agreed that an operation would be necessary. Six months ago my eyelids became inflamed and I used Pond's Extract as a wash, diluted one-half with rain water, and in a short time, I noticed that the pterygion was gradually growing smaller. I therefore, then began using the Extract stronger, and continued to do so until I was able to use it clear, bathing the eye freely three times per day. The disease is now entirely removed from one eye, and nearly so from the other. If this statement will be of any use to you, you are at liberty to use it as you please."

Dr. H. A. Nix, of Oregon, Ill., writes on 3d December, 1879: "I have used in my practice for years Pond's Extract in cases of acute conjunctivitis or inflammation of the eyes with wonderful and immediate success. During the last winter I treated twenty six cases, every one of which was immediately cured by the proper application of Pond's Extract. After long experience in its use I deem it a fact that the profession and people generally should know of the wonderful effect produced in such cases by the use of Pond's Extract. I would also remark that I have had thrust upon me an extract of Witch hazel, which upon using I found worthless, producing no effect; but upon applying Pond's Extract the happy result became immediately apparent, and I do willingly assert that there is no preparation of Hamamelis up to the present day that can be relied on but Pond's Extract.

Piles and Hemorrhoids.

A gentleman well known and largely engaged in the drug trade remarked:

"Pond's Extract is a priceless remedy for PILES. I had been fifteen years a martyr to them. I suffered everything but death. I tried all the most celebrated doctors; and look here," said he, as he opened a closet containing hundreds of empty bottles and boxes, "I took and applied all that cupboard of trash without benefit, nothing helped me until I found Pond's Extract AND THAT CURED ME. I have now been well for years. But I keep that closet full of all the old bottles to show how much a man may suffer and take."

EAST TEMPLETON, Mass., May 26, 1882.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.:

GENTLEMEN: I would volunteer my testimony on behalf of your Extract. I have been a sufferer from piles for several years, with occasional spells of bleeding, and the last time they troubled me by bleeding—which was only a short time ago—I could find nothing which seemed to do them good until I procured a bottle of your Extract, which relieved me as if by magic almost. I think I only used it three days before the hemorrhage entirely ceased. You can publish my recommendation if you so desire. Yours truly,

CHARLES F. TENNEY.

Mr. R. E. Hughes, of 2438 Prairie avenue, Chicago, writes under date 22d Feb., 1881: "My wife was afflicted with Hemorrhoids, and was doctored by the best doctors in Chicago without any good result. She was advised by some one to use Pond's Extract, which thoroughly cured her, and we are now never without a bottle of it in the house."

Toothache.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1880.

GENTLEMEN: Several months ago my attention was called to Pond's Extract by a friend who knew my little girl was suffering from toothache. I procured a bottle, and must certainly say it acted like a charm, giving her immediate relief. Since then I have used it freely, always with the same result. I have also known it to be used for inflammation and swelling of the throat, and in every case it has fully come up to what is promised for it.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. B. MAYERS.

Boils, Etc.

We speak whereof we know when we say that Pond's Extract Company of No. 14 West Fourteenth street, New York, do not put before the public anything but what is of genuine value. Let us illustrate: Our little girl, aged four, had an abscess gather under her right arm. She suffered intense pain. Being nervous, she could not bear a poultice, and we were at loss to know what to apply. Having a bottle of Pond's Extract Ointment we immediately applied it, and it produced a comforting effect, and being always moist and gentle in its action the result was satisfactory. It brought joy to our hearts, for the little one was relieved by the breaking of the abscess three days after appliance. We do therefore recommend it, as the dear little patient would if she could well express herself. This ointment was bought for the use of pile troubles, and as it was eminently successful in that use, we had courage and faith to use it for the abscess. We have tried all their articles, and in every instance we have found them everything that is claimed for them. More than this, we are agreeably surprised to find that Pond's Extract accomplishes more than is advertised. In inflammation, headaches and bruises, things common in every household, the Extract works immense. Let us add by way of voluntary indorsement of Pond's Extract, that we recommend it from absolute trial, and to repeat our caption, "we speak whereof we know."—(ED. BOSTON TIMES.

DR. WM. J. HUTCHINSON, of Providence, R. I., bears high testimony to the value of **Pond's Extract.** In an abstract of a clinic describing some surgical operations removing Ulcers, performed at the Asylum Hospital, Nassau Bahamas, before the Medical Faculty of Nassau (Medical and Surgical Brief, 1879), Dr. Hutchinson says he dressed the wounds with "Pond's Extract, which has been found the best after dressing in such operations." Pond's Extract is especially recommended for subduing all Inflammations and Hemorrhages, from whatever cause arising.

Sprains, Cuts, Stings, Ivy Poisoning, Etc.

E. D. Palmer, the sculptor, writes from Albany, N. Y., December, 1879: "At the close of a letter I have just received, the following good words for your great remedy appear and they are so entirely in unison with my views that I send them to you. Here they are: 'During more than thirty years we have been using Pond's Extract, and for all the little, and many of the larger ills that flesh is heir to, we esteem it the most valuable of remedies. Recently, in a case of poisoning by ivy, it was prescribed by our physician, and proved to be more effective than all else.' I indorse the above as entirely true."

Fred C. Ewing writes from Denver, Colorado, as follows: "I want to give you a testimonial of my own accord. While on a surveying party, this summer, in the Rocky Mountains, I was struck on the arm by a falling tree. My arm swelled up to double the size. I had no remedy in camp but a bottle of Pond's Extract; I used it, and was astonished at its wonderful effect, for, in two days, I was able to be on the line, and my arm was as well as ever."

P. H. Cooper, Commander in U. S. N., writes from St. George's Island, Fla., Nov. 29, 1879: "It gives me great pleasure to add my testimonial in support of the efficacy of Pond's Extract. My wife has been using it, with your Inhaler, for alleviating a bad cough arising from a pulmonary affection and she says that she knows it gives the greatest relief. I can also say that it is the only thing I have ever seen that takes away the inflammation and sting from the bites of all descriptions of insects."

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, New York, July 10, 1878.

Pond's Extract Co.

GENTLEMEN: I jumped from a railroad car and sprained my knee very badly, and when I arrived at my home, not only found it very painful but badly swollen. I applied hot cloths, camphorated oil and other remedies, without relief, until a friend suggested POND'S EXTRACT. I sent for some, and to my great surprise, fifteen minutes from the first application the pain had nearly all gone. After the second application I went comfortably to sleep, and walked to business the next day, a distance of over a mile. People who have had sprained limbs will scarcely credit this, as a sprain is an obstinate thing to cure, and I fully expected to be confined to my house for weeks; but the effect of your EXTRACT was magical in my case.

Very respectfully yours,

J. L. THOMPSON.

Cold, Inflammation, Etc.

Dr. Justin D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, says (28th Feb., 1880): "Pond's Extract is proving itself to be a necessity in our home. We use it internally for colds, externally for inflammations, and find it to be a blessing at home and a companion in our journeys."

"WARSAW, INDIANA, Aug. 6, 1878.

"Unsolicited I send the following grateful acknowledgement of the excellence of your medicine. On Sunday week I caught a very severe **cold** after service, and on Monday felt **sore all over,** every bone ached; but on Tuesday I was seized with **retention of the urine.** For six hours I suffered the most excruciating agony, during the last three of which there was total suppression, with a constant desire, and I was compelled to make an effort to relieve myself, but without any good result. Having heard of **Pond's Extract,** I sent to several drug stores, but failed to procure it. My son, who had just returned from college, had a bottle of your **Catarrh Cure,** and in desperation I tried that, and I am happy to place on record the fact that after taking three teaspoonfuls of the cure, and two outward applications, I obtained relief. Had it not come when it did I could not have survived very long. I strongly recommend the **Extract** to all who may be afflicted as I was, as a sure and certain relief.

"W. S. SPEIRS, M. A.,

"Rector St. Andrew Church."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ladies, read pages **13, 18, 21** and **26** in our New Book, which accompanies each bottle of our preparation.

The Garfield Monument.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Board of Direction for the Bazaar of Industrial and Art Exposition in the rotunda of the Capitol, under the auspices of the Secretary of the Army of the Cumberland, for the benefit of the Garfield Monument, has organized. The Board of Direction includes the President of the Senate and Speaker Keifer, Gen. Sheridan, and Justices Harlan, Matthews and Woods, and Col. Rockwell. John W. Thompson has been designated as President of the Board, and Gen. Swaim, Treasurer; F. T. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary; T. K. Sailer, J. S. Hollingsworth and W. Irwin, Assistant Corresponding Secretaries. The Board will enter on its work at once. Those desiring space or otherwise desiring to aid the enterprise should address John W. Thompson, President of the Board. It is expected that people from all parts of the country will join in pushing the exposition to a splendid success.

Using the Mails to Defraud.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—It having been ascertained by officers of the Postoffice Department that Oliver B. Vance, of 50 Cedar street, New York, and the Star Publishing Company of New Haven, Conn., have been deceiving the public by means of extensive and fraudulent advertisements, the Department directed the Postmasters at the respective Cities to decline to cash money orders presented by them, and to return all registered letters bearing their addresses.

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

The cigar makers at Portsmouth, O., are out on a strike.

At Newark, N. J., Gottlieb Enghoffer, while drunk, probably fatally shot his wife.

The Greenbackers of Tuscola, Ill., Congressional District, nominated Dr. J. C. Borner,

Democrats of the Fourth South Carolina District nominated John H. Evans for Congress.

Private Dalzell writes to ex-Congressman Danford, withdrawing from the Congressional race.

The safe in the Steubenville, O., postoffice was blown open Monday night, the thieves securing $6.

The Greenbackers of the Ninth Illinois District nominated Barnard, of Kankakee, Congress.

The Columbus Sunday Herald has changed hands, W. S. Furay again becoming the proprietor.

George Deering, grain dealer at Louisville, Ky., has assigned. Liabilities $10,000; assets unknown.

The Greenbackers of the Eighth Congressional District of Iowa nominated State Senator Don Clark.

The miners of the Mahoning Valley, after laying idle three months, have resumed work at the reduction.

The gigantic oak tree at Mount Vernon, known as Washington's oak, has been destroyed by lightning.

The anti-monopoly New York State Committee have called a State Convention at Saratoga, September 13.

Andrew Ayrixson and John Doyle were drowned in the Delaware river last night by the upsetting of a boat.

Nathaniel Littlefield has died at Bridgeport, Me., aged 78. He was a Representative in Congress two terms.

The Pennsylvania State League (colored) has decided to support Gen. Beaver and the regular Republican ticket.

The striking iron workmen of Cleveland have declared the strike at an end, and are applying for their old places.

A Chicago company is building a shed in Washington Market, New York, for the wholesaling of Western beef.

The Republican-Readjuster Congressional Convention of the Sixth District of Virginia nominated J. Henry Rives.

A brakeman named Perkins was run over and killed on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad at Columbus, Ills., this morning.

Sen. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has written a long letter to his constituents justifying his action in voting for the River and Harbor bill.

In reply to a deputation of leading Democrats, Frank H. Jones absolutely declined to be a candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

Apprehensions regarding the safety of the Suez Canal having been removed business in the insurance of ships against war risks has ceased.

Dr. Carpenter, one of the most prominent physicians of Kansas, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at Leavenworth.

Forty-four imported Clydesdale horses, of an average cost of $2,000, have been landed at Montreal. They are for an Illinois stock farm.

The State Department is in receipt of a cable message from Minister Bingham, Tokio, Japan, to the effect that affairs are now quiet in Corea.

The Dundee Land Company of Scotland has closed the purchase for 40,000 acres of timber lands in Mississippi and Crittenden Counties, Arkansas.

The Boston longshoremen have struck for 40 cents per hour day work, 50 cents at night, and double price Sundays. Steamship companies refuse the demand.

At Allentown, Pa., forgeries have been discovered amounting to several thousand dollars, committed by George J. Bryan, recently in the lumber business there.

The Greenbackers of the Seventeenth Illinois District nominated W. B. F. Carley for Congress. He declined the honor, and another convention will likely be held.

The extended drouth in western Massachusetts has seriously damaged crops, and if rains do not speedily come the loss will be extensive. The grass in pastures is dry as straw.

At a special meeting of the Detroit Board of Education yesterday afternoon it was decided to offer the present High School site for sale, for postoffice purposes, for $150,000.

The recent purchase of the schooner Conquest, about 20 years old, by Gen. Butler, has created much comment, and many surmises are made relative to the object of the owner.

Frank H. Hall, the Greenback nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois, is receiving assurances from Democratic politicians that he will be nominated by the Democratic party.

The wheat crop of Kansas is now estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop at 190,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop of Missouri is estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop at 250,000,000 bushels.

The Readjuster-Republican Coalition Convention of the Petersburg (Va) District nominated B. S. Hooper, Republican for Congress, in place of Rep. Jorgensen, the present straight-out Republican member.

The Democrats of the Fifth South Carolina District nominated J. J. Hemphill for Congress. E. B. Cass, the noted duelist, and Judge Thomas Jefferson Mackey are independent candidates, opposing Hemphill.

The race at Boston Tuesday, between the sloop Vixen, of the New York Yacht Club, and Maggie, formerly of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and now of the Eastern Club, was won by the New York sloop. The race was for $500.

The New York anti-monopolists will nominate a ticket in advance of the Republicans and Democrats, in order to give either of them a chance to take it up all or in part. Col. Frederick A. Conkling is mentioned for Governor.

Mooney, National President of the Land League, telegraphed Parnell: "The Central Land League Union, of Philadelphia, has complied with your request and passed resolutions discountenancing any scheme to send men or money to Arabi.".

John Kelley said to a New York Sun reporter that Tammany had no candidates for State nominations; and in reply to a question if, not being admitted to the Democratic convention, Tammany would support its nominees, replied: "That depends."

A bug crept into the ear of Dr. John Morrison, of Martin's Ferry, O., while he was asleep on Wednesday, and he has had [illegible] ever since. His sufferings have been awful. A surgical operation was determined upon, but fatal results are anticipated.

Solicitor Raynor, of the Treasury, decided that freight on imported goods consigned to an inland City can only be collected at the point of destination. He holds that the collector at the port of arrival has no right to demand payment of freight charges.

Pres. Keep and Vice Pres. Hughitt, of the Northwestern, have been summoned to Saratoga to confer with Mr. Vanderbilt, which fact has given rise to rumors that there is a scheme on foot to use the surplus of the Northwestern road in acquiring the Chicago and Omaha line.

On account of the heavy pressure of water, the elevator in the Produce Exchange shot up with lightning speed to the topmost point this forenoon. There were five persons in the elevator at the time, and not one of them complained of not having been taken up fast enough.

The bi-centennial of the landing of William Penn will be celebrated at Philadelphia in October, and extensive preparations are in progress to that end. It is thought that upward of 30,000 people will participate, and many business houses will parade on the trade day. There will be musical, regatta, and military days.

Preston, Kean & Co., of Chicago, have notified the Commissioners of Hamilton County that their attorney is of the opinion that the four per cent. five year bonds, the entire amount of which ($80,000) was awarded to them at a premium of 1½ per cent. have been illegally issued. The County Solicitor is of the opposite opinion.

F. Augustus Backus, a saloon-keeper at Indianapolis, sold out last week and started for Chicago. Since leaving nothing has been heard of him, and his creditors have attached his assets, and the opinion prevails that he has decamped or been foully dealt with in Chicago. Backus' friends think he is honest, and hope he will turn up safe. Mrs. Backus has brought suit against his estate for maintenance.

The Indiana Supreme Court has overruled a petition for a rehearing in the Purdue College fraternity case. The opinion of Judge Niblack that the college authorities had no right to exact a pledge from a student that he will not be a member of a secret fraternity during his connection with the college, is sustained. Judge Woods dissents. The case will probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The Republicans of the Tenth Wisconsin Congressional District nominated Mark L. Demott.

George D. Wise was renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third Virginia District.

The Japanese military officer in the Corean service, is among the killed in the Corean revolution.

A homing pigeon owned in Toronto made the distance from Detroit to Toronto, 221 miles, in less than five hours.

Thomas A. Raymond has been re-elected President of the Firemens' Association, now in convention at Rochester.

At Utica yesterday Flora Belle won the unfinished free-for-all pacing race, and Capt. Lewis the 2:33 class event.

A child with six fingers, all well developed and natural looking, was born to a colored woman at Evansville, Ind.

Election returns from all but five counties of Kentucky give Henry, Democrat, for Appellate Clerk, 42,000 majority.

Pennimon & Bro., importers of hardware, one of the largest houses in the line in Baltimore, have made an assignment.

The crop prospects for Kentucky are not near so encouraging as they were a month ago. The general complaint is of too much rain.

Chief Justice Waite visited the North Atlantic Squadron at Portsmouth yesterday, and was received with a salute of 17 guns.

It is probable that Parnell, Sexton and John Redmond, M. P.'s, will visit America to work up public opinion in favor of Ireland.

Rev. Father Chaffelliere and four Indians were drowned in Lake Mackego, Canada, while fishing, by the upsetting of a canoe.

At New Philadelphia, Wednesday night, a barn of Judge Wm B. Brown was struck by lightning and burned, together with the entire contents.

Wallace Shonafelt, of Greentown, near Canton, O., in handling a carbine, accidently shot himself through the head and died in an hour.

William Johnson, the train wrecker, found guilty by the jury at Milwaukee, will receive from one to 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

The Democrats of the Seventh Iowa Congressional District nominated Maj. C. T. Gilpin. Gillette, the Greenback candidate, only got 15 out of 76 votes.

A test is to be made in New York of the right of the Western Union Telegraph Company to transmit messages evidently intended to aid lottery dealers.

Charles T. Kugler was arrested for having forged notes to the amount of $10,000 at Listowel, Ont. When Kugler's father heard of his son's arrest he hanged himself.

Chicago is to have a new railroad depot, to cost $500,000, and to be used by the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis roads.

Gov. Foster has invitations to speak in Pennsylvania, Maine and West Virginia. The only place that he will speak outside of Ohio will be in Maine, where he will go for one week.

H. B. Miller was elected President of the Distillers' Association, and further business of the association will be transacted at a meeting in Indianapolis, date not fixed.

Eugene Doherty, an ex-convict from Joliet, shot and killed Nicholas Jones, a waiter in a Halstead street restaurant, Chicago, during a quarrel over the payment for a meal.

A ladle containing molten metal was upset at the North Chicago Rolling Mills, frightfully burning John Rubeckey, John Quinn and Patrick McCauley, the first two probably fatally.

The order detailing Major Richard Arnold, of the Fifth Artillery, as commandant of the cadets at the Military Academy, West Point, has been revoked. No one has yet been selected in his place.

"Crazy Head," Chief of the Crow Indians, notifies the Northern Pacific Railroad Company that they cannot cross the Crow reservation until they pay for the same. The Crows have on their war paint.

The Arbitration Committee, to whom was referred the demand of the shoe cutters of Cincinnati for an increase of wages, have decided in favor of the workmen. The new scale of wages is to go into effect at once.

George M. Robeson returned to his home in Camden, Tuesday, and proposes to begin an aggressive campaign to secure his renomination as a candidate for Congress from the First District of New Jersey at once.

At Canton, O., Durbin, Wright & Co.'s drugs and stationery establishment was damaged by fire $10,000; insurance, $22,000. Soon after the flames broke out a violent explosion occurred, which shattered the windows of buildings a hundred feet each way.

There is great excitement at Chandersville, O., over an outrage by a tramp, who found a nine-year-old daughter of Joseph Taylor picking berries a few miles from home, and with a drawn revolver compelled her to follow him to a secluded spot, where he ravished her.

Maj. Ben Perley Poore has been selected by the Joint Committee on Printing to compile the analytical and descriptive catalog of all Government publications from the foundation of the Government to the present time, authorized by the recent session of Congress.

Edgar B. Snow, the marine, said to be a grand nephew of the late President Harrison, recently tried by summary court martial at the Portsmouth Navy Yard for being asleep on guard, has been sentenced to imprisonment for 30 days and placed on bread and water diet.

One hundred and fifty hod-carriers and brick-layers at Pullman, Ill., went on a strike for $2 a day; previous wages, $1 75. They have other grievances, including lost time in correct time-keeping and the necessity of paying car-fares to Chicago. Both sides are stubborn.

The Smithsonian Institution has received from Prof. Foerster, of Berlin, the announcement of the discovery by P. Hefry, at Paris, on the 12th of August, of a planetoid of the 12th magnitude in 22 hours, 1 minute right ascension and 13 degrees, 35 minutes south declination.

The Wisconsin Brewers' and Liquor Dealers Protective Association has determined to "protect and defend members against prosecutions resulting from alleged infractions of so called temperance laws and other legal provisions which aim at wanton oppression of personal rights and liberties."

Gen. Comly will return from the Sandwich Islands about the 20th of September, and will make a short visit to Ohio, when he will return to the Pacific Coast for a permanent residence. Rumor has it that Messrs. Comly and Francisco will enter into journalism in that part of the country.

Andrew J. Jenks, a real estate dealer of Chicago, has successfully forged several checks for small amounts and decamped. Until recently Jenks has been trustworthy, but about a year ago he began drinking since which time his business failed, and he has been guilty of numerous business irregularities.

A man has been apprehended at Richmond, Ind., for participation in the Taylorville, Ill., outrage. Detective Page says he will clear up the mystery in a few days. At Columbus, O., C. W. Page, detective, yesterday arrested Elliott R. Hobbs as one of the participants in the outrage, he having been employed at Mr. Bond's, and enlisting in the regular army at Springfield, July 21.

William Russell was found guilty by the jury of conspiracy in the Santa Fe scrip case. The verdict adds a complicating clause that they cannot determine whether the posting or writing upon the bogus certificates was done before or after they were executed or signed. The defense claim a new trial on this verdict. The trial of Cameron and Carpenter has been put over till the Winter term.

A special from Shaner's Station, Pa., says that six Italian laborers employed on the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad, while intoxicated, went out in a skiff on the Youghiogheny River last night, and when the boat was in the middle of the river it capsized and three of the occupants were drowned; the others succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The names of the unfortunate men are not known.

Tuesday afternoon a fatal shooting affray occurred in the southern part of Lapeer County, Mich., where a new railroad is being built. Patrick Dillon, second boss, while drunk, got into an altercation with Quincy A. Thomas, assistant engineer, and advancing to attack Thomas, was shot dead. Dillon is a powerful man and dangerous when under the influence of liquor. Thomas gave himself up. The case is considered one of justifiable homicide.

Samuel Glasie, a painter, while drunk attempted to ravish a little girl at Cisco, Texas. A grown sister interfered, when Glasie turned on her and choked and beat her shamefully. The child upon whom the first assault was made escaped from the house, gave the alarm, and M. C. Wort and two other men rushed to the rescue, released the woman and hustled the villain out of the house. Glasie then assaulted Wort with an iron bar, whereupon Wort drew a pistol and killed him. Wort was exonerated by the Coroner's jury.

An old well and cistern have been discovered under the White House at Washington.

Smith & Burleson's elevator and mill at Villisca, Ia., burned. Loss $35,000; insured.

Red Cloud, the Indian Chief, has been arrested and is on parole at Pine Ridge, Neb.

Burglars have robbed Count Andrassy of all his orders and many objects of art and antiquity.

At San Antonio, Tex., Charles Wood, a negro, was hung for ravishing a German girl a year ago.

It is reported the Blenheim, an English steamer, from Nassau to Balize, is lost. The passengers were saved.

The late election in the Chickasaw Indian Nation resulted in the re-election of Gov. Overton by a large majority.

Two daughters of W. A. King, a farmer, were drowned while bathing in the Mississippi Riveri 15 miles below St. Paul.

The Readjuster-Republican Coalition Convention nominated J. T. Bowen for Congress from the Ninth Virginia District.

The Empire Mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has shut down. The suspension will last until the boys conclude to resume work.

Three men working on a boycotted farm near Boyle, Ireland, were fired at. One named Gaffney was mortally wounded.

An American schooner was searched by armed Spanish soldiers, looking for a fugitive sailor. The matter is to be investigaten.

The soap and candle works of Woods & Co., on Central avenue, Cincinnati, were damaged by fire on Sunday to the amount of $10,000.

At Zanesville, Ind., a young man named Neil McBride was struck on the head with a club and killed by Frank Hoopingaine, a companion.

Mrs. John Baird, of Cleveland, was fatally burned by the accidental ignition of gasoline. She was putting it on a bed for cleaning purposes.

The Arbitration Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade fixed the settlement price of July oats at 60c. The last sales on July 31 were made at 62 to 63c.

The venerable Judge James Patrick, of New Philadelphia, O., the father of Mrs. Joseph Medill, lies at the point of death from a stroke of paralysis.

At a fire in Chicago, W. A. Miller, a carpenter, unable to escape, was burned to a crisp. A number of horses standing in the rear of the yards were burned to death.

It is stated that Sen. Conkling intends to begin legal proceedings against the New York Times for alleging that he and Jay Gould attempted to bribe and bulldoze Gov. Cornell.

Mayor West, of Belleville, Ill., in attempting to prevent a Sunday parade by the Workingmen's Benevolent Society, received a serious blow on the neck, but carried his point.

At Weyensville, O., Friday, Josiah Butterworth, aged 21 years, son of E. B. Butterworth, a substantial Quaker farmer, shot himself in his father's stable, using a double-barrel shot-gun.

James B. McIntyre, of Bradford, Pa., and Edward Alves, a musician, were drowned while bathing at Brighton Beach. Frederick Rosecrans, of New York, a bather at Bockaway Beach, was also drowned.

Near Dido, Miss., a difficulty arose between Hillyer Long and Robert Real, which resulted in the death of Real, who was shot. Long is the son of a prominent Baptist preacher. He made his escape.

Jack Wright, the electrician of the Mutual Union Company in New York, has been discharged for connection with a conspiracy to furnish sporting men with information in regard to the Saratoga races.

Intelligence has reached Little Rock of the murder in Chicot County of one Roy. A Texas cattle buyer named McNulty is suspected. Roy was killed in a lonely highway and robbed of a large sum of money.

The orderly methods pursued by the striking operatives of the Alton road at Bloomington, Ill., caused the company to rescind its order for a shortening of the hours of labor and a corresponding reduction in wages.

The body of Fred. Smith, a young German, was found in the woods near Marshall, Mo., hanging to a tree. He had committed suicide and had been hanging perhaps two weeks. The crows had eaten away most of his face.

It is understood that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad has decided to locate its new shops at Lafayette, and to that end they are negotiating the purchase of the valuable "plant" of the Lafayette car works.

At Anoka, Minn., Saturday, a train ran into a carriage containing four young people, William Hackett, Joseph Cole, Miss Florence Baker, and Miss Lillie Dawson, returning from a dance. All four were killed, together with the horse.

Some practical jokers told a young man named Edward Waterman, at Milwaukee, that the water off the breakwater was 14 feet deep, inducing him to dive. The water being but three feet, the diver's neck was broken and death ensued immediately.

William Zinc, a Chicago newsboy, aged 16, as the result of a quarrel last Sunday with a young ruffian named Herman Burling, shot and killed Burling early this morning. The newsboy claims that Burling threatened to kill him with a stone, and he merely shot to scare him off.

A large flouring mill owned by M. B. Cole & Beeler in the town of Charlestown, Ind., burned. Three thousand bushels of wheat and 75 barrels of flour were also consumed. The original cost of the mill was $7,000; insurance, $5,000. Supposed to be incendiary.

The Lima, O., Bagging Company has just been re-organized on a strong basis. Among the stockholders are C. S. Brice, James Irvine, S. A. Baxter, R. W Thrift, A. V. Rice, J. M. C. Marble and other well known gentlemen. They will put capital and energy into the concern, and make the wheels hum.

John Stanton, George A. Hoyt, and other Trustees of the Lowland Chief Consolidated Silver Mining Company, have obtained from Judge Freeman, in the Superior Court Chambers, an order to show cause why the corporation should not be dissolved, and a receiver for it appointed. This is one of ex Sen. Dorsey's mines.

The prospects of refunding are now very encouraging, and it is believed the bonds for conversion already in, but not entered, aggregate more than the $200,000,000 Sen. Sherman at first estimated would be exchanged for 3½'s. More than half the National banks are represented. There is no specified time for the commencement of the transfer, but it will be as soon now as possible. A number of applications have been made by foreign holders, and there are some $20,000,000 of 3½'s held abroad.

DORSEY'S LETTERS.

Another Installment Furnished for Publication — General Garfield Warned Against Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—More of Dorsey's letters to Garfield will be published to-morrow. One of them urges the appointment of Gov. Routt, of Colorado, as Postmaster General. The following are extracts from a letter dated July 24, 1881:

Hon. J. A. Garfield, Mentor, O.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Gen. Arthur came over last night from Washington and I had a conference of several hours with him. He informed me that Blaine and his political adherents were very much provoked at what they called my interference, namely, because I had suggested, with many others, the name of Judge Folger for Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. Arthur says he has never heard such a buzz and disturbance of feeling as there has been among the Blaine people. He furthermore says that Elkins, acting, no doubt, for Blaine, is talking very noisily against the selection of Judge Folger, because he was a tool of mine. The disappointment manifested by the feeling in Washington, on the part of his friends, is the evident outgrowth of the nation that they expected to control the Cabinet, and especially the Treasury Department. If Blaine did not care to control the Treasury Department, he would not be dissatisfied or annoyed at the appointment of Folger. I warn you, therefore, that this manifestation of bitterness is a thing of which you should take heed, and I write what I have said to you more than once that neither Blaine nor any other ambitious man, should have control of the great places in your Cabinet. If Blaine is to be made Secretary of State and his protege Secretary of the Treasury, and another Secretary of the Interior, I have great fears that the administration would greatly suffer, with an even chance that disaster would follow in the near future. I do not wish to say an unkind word of Blaine, although he is charged with the responsibility for most unkind things said of me within the last week, and the most untruthful and malignant ever uttered by man. If what General Arthur has heard is true, it is as clear as daylight, to my mind, that he expects to have his friend in the Treasury Department, another friend either in the Postoffice or Interior, and that through them and by them he intends to do one of two things, either make your administration a campaign ground for his own aspirations, or he has some other object no less dangerous to the party. I cannot bring myself to believe that Blaine is in the state of mind he is reported to be, and I sincerely trust General Arthur has been misinformed.

I say to you that for your administration and the Republican party, and for the country, the appointment of Judge Folger to the Treasury Department is the most important one you have to deal with. Your failure to appoint him, it seems to me, will be the monumental mistake of your administration. I believe the Republican party of the country think well of Blaine, and I think his selection as the head of your Cabinet is a wise one, but Blaine is not in a position to be chief of the Cabinet and then dictate other important places in it, and, what is of more importance, you are not in a position to allow him to do it.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Mr. T. W. Torrey, who claims to have been in the employ of ex-Sen. Dorsey, has written a card concerning the Dorsey-Garfield letter. He says:

"I was in the employ of Mr. Dorsey when the letter was written as his chief clerk, and I copied the said letter from pencil memoranda written by him. I mailed it to Gen. Garfield, and saw the reply to it from him. It is not wise for those who are pretending to defend Gen. Garfield—who needs no defense—to attempt to smirch Mr. Dorsey and challenge the authenticity of that letter. It may transpire before the controversy is over that more than a hundred similar letters, touching almost every subject with which the President-elect had to do, were written by Mr. Dorsey to Gen. Garfield; and it may also turn out that in every instance the advice was given at Gen. Garfield's request. It may further transpire that Mr. Dorsey was tendered and declined one of the most important, if not the most important, place in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet. He not only declined that, but declined, as I know, any place any-where. Not only that, but he declined to recommend any person for any position except upon the highest public grounds. He did criticize in the strongest terms the proposed action of Gen. Garfield in respect to the Cabinet appointments from New York and Pennsylvania. He regarded James as a mere newspaper bubble, without capacity, without integrity, and representing nothing on earth but himself. He regarded MacVeagh as a social, political and physical dyspeptic, who considered it his duty to impress upon all mankind that there was but one Cæsar, and his name was Wayne MacVeagh."

SEN. HILL.

The Largest Funeral Procession Ever Seen in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—The funeral of the late Sen. B. H. Hill occurred here this afternoon, and never in the history of Atlanta was there such an outpouring of people from all portions of the State. Representative bodies of Georgians came from every section, and every City, Town and hamlet was represented.

At 3 o'clock the remains, incased in a casket as handsome as the one in which was deposited the body of the late Pres. Garfield, was transported from the residence of the deceased to Wesley Chapel, where the services were to be held.

The crowd was immense, and although every inch of available space was occupied, only representative bodies of mourners were accommodated within the walls of the building. Over the altar the last words of Sen. Hill, "Almost home," were arranged with black crape on a white ground. Other portions of the edifice were beautifully decorated with emblems of the deepest mourning. The Senatorial Committee, with quite a number of Congressmen and prominent personages, occupied front seats with the relatives of the family of the late Senator.

The services opened by the choir with "Rest, Spirit, Rest," which was followed by "Home, Sweet Home," after which Gen. Clement A. Evans, pastor of the church, preached a most impressive sermon. At the conclusion, which ended with prayer by the Rev. Henry H. Tucker, the remains were placed in a hearse, which was drawn by six gray horses, the entire affair being heavily draped in mourning. The line of march was about two miles before the cemetery was reached, and all along the route the procession passed packed sidewalks and well-filled windows and verandas. All the stores and places of business were closed, and the entire population of Atlanta assembled in the center of the city for the purpose of viewing the cortege, which was the largest ever witnessed in Georgia. At the side of each horse drawing the hearse walked a colored man, and following in procession walked the various organizations and delegations.

The absence of Alexander H. Stephens, who lives only 60 miles from Atlanta, and who is at home, was quite noticeable, and was commented upon, no one seeming to know why he was absent.

VIRGINIA.

The Mahone-Fulkerson Fight Becoming Interesting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The fight between Fulkerson, the late Readjuster, and Mahone has begun, and will, without doubt, be an interesting feature in Virginia politics during the coming campaign. At the nominating convention held at Marion the full strength and influence of Mahone was thrown in favor of H. J. Brown, a young man, son of ex-Congressman Brown, of Virginia, and he was nominated over Fulkerson's head. Fulkerson, carrying his own County (Washington) with him, left the Convention. Private dispatches from Abingdon state that Fulkerson has announced himself as an independent candidate, and has pledged himself, if elected, to support the Democrats in the House, and to support the Democratic State ticket, hoping by these means to draw the Democratic vote. It is said that Fulkerson, upon the day of the Convention, announced himself ready to support Mahone in case of his renomination, but that his pledge came too late, the majority of the delegates having been already instructed for Bowen.

Another dispatch received from Jorgensen's District asserts that Mr. Jorgensen last night announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress, but still adhering to his Republican principles. It is said that he is denouncing Mahone with as much fervor as he threw into his speeches in his favor last year.

The Garfield Memorial Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Among the subscriptions recently received for the Garfield Memorial Hospital are the following: Wm. Windom, $100; President of Hayti, $100; Minister of State of Hayti, $125. The contributions from Hayti were accompanied by letters expressing sympathy with the project of erecting a memorial hospital. The letter of Pres. Solomen is dated Port au Prince, August 6th, and translated says: "I applaud and join in the noble purpose of the citizens of the United States of America to erect a monument to the memory of their much regretted Pres. Garfield, who fell under the shot of an assassin. At the news of the outrage Hayti sent words of sympathy to the illustrious victim and to the great Republic. To-day she sends her contribution for the erection of a Garfield Hospital. Be pleased to accept mine, Mr. Minister, with the assurance of my most distinguished consideration."

THE PRIZE RING.

Sullivan and Goss Give an "Exhibition"—Sunday Sport in Chicago.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 19.—At a pic-nic to-day, Sullivan and Joe Goss began a sparring exhibition, which was interrupted in the second round by a row among the spectators. This became so serious the exhibition was stopped, and after the grove had been cleared the "mill" was continued and finished in a hall this evening. Sullivan in the first round evidently had the advantage. In the third round not so much was done, but in the fourth Goss struck Sullivan in the left eye, nearly closing it. On the fifth round, Sullivan punished Goss badly, the latter being nearly exhausted. This closed the performance. No police interference, no betting and no decision on the fight, which was considered an exhibition.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—At daylight this morning the presence of a large crowd of toughs, who had assembled back of a large lumber yard, at the mouth of the river, where police never patrol, though within 10 minutes' walk of the heart of the City, Charles Hart and George, alias "Plug," Martin, fought a prize fight for $500 a side. The pugilists are a couple of middle weights of considerable science. The fight lasted 10 rounds and four or five minutes. Hart won the first knock down, first blood and the fight. Martin was badly punished.

Military Telegraph Corps.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—At the meeting of survivors of the Military Telegraphic Service to-night, the Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps was organized, with W. R. Plum as President. A National reunion was called at Niagara Falls, September 21. An Executive Committee of eight was appointed, consisting of Gen. Anson Stager, Col. J. J. S. Wilson, Col. R. C. Clowry, C. G. Sholes and others. The meeting was well attended and quite enthusiastic. Communications should be addressed to J. E. Pettitt, Secretary, Chicago.

BEN BUTLER

Nominated for Governor by the Greenbackers—A Very Windy Platform.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—In the Greenback Convention to-day, after a rambling discussion as to the relative merits of different gentlemen whose names were before it, the Convention proceeded to ballot, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 156; necessary for a choice, 74. B. F. Butler had 67; Judge Israel W. Andrews, 52; John M. Devine, 47. There being no choice, the name of Mr. Devine was withdrawn.

The second ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 136; necessary for a choice, 69. B. F. Butler had 76; Judge Andrews, 45; John M. Devine, 13; Horace B. Sargent, 1, and Gen. Butler was declared nominated.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

While representatives of other parties in the field may point with satisfaction to victories won at the ballot box, we, the representatives of the National party of Massachusetts, review with equal satisfaction the many concessions which these parties have been compelled to offer to our principles, and that from ridicule they have progressed surely to the adoption of many of them. The policy of destroying the greenback has been changed to reissuing it. Silver, which was demonetized secretly, has been publicly restored to its former place. Our declaration that the only weakness of the greenback was because of exceptions placed upon its back by friends or dupes of the money power, has been proved true by the action of John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon his own authority, removed the greatest of those exceptions and brought the greenback to a premium over gold and silver coin. Our position that the Government should retain for itself the option of paying its bonded debt whenever it had money on hand to do so, instead of funding into long time bonds, is rapidly becoming the position of the intelligent masses of our people. These and similar evidences of progress which have been made through force of public opinion, educated by our agitatians, show that our labors have met with a great measure of success.

Resolved, That a check should be placed upon the power of wealth and its unjust accumulation, and a system adopted which will secure to the laborer the profit of his toil.

That we demand that the National debt shall be paid as rapidly as the revenues will allow, and if refunded shall be made payable at the option of the Government alone.

That the general government should coin and issue all money, whether metallic or paper, and make it full legal tender for all debts, without any exception, and receive it in payment of all taxes, and that it shall abolish national banks as banks of issue.

That no one should be allowed to monopolize land, air, light and water.

That all citizens be allowed to use the ballot upon equal terms.

That all property should be equitably taxed for the support of the Government, but the right of suffrage should not be dependent thereon.

That we are in favor of legislation which shall lighten the exhaustiveness of toil, the hours of labor and secure universal education among the people; that we are in favor of weekly payments to labor; that eight hours should constitute a legal day's work; that we are in favor of the passage of laws for the incorporation of organizations under the laws of the State and for the appointment of a State Board of Arbitration to be composed of an equal number of workingmen and of employers for the settlement of labor troubles.

That our platform is presented without intending any evasion, and with no mental reservations.

That we protest against the iniquitous system of contract convict labor, that places the honest mechanic in direct competition in the labor market with criminals.

That as Americans we deplore the arbitrary imprisonment and illegal detention of our citizens in British bastiles, and deplore our continued misrepresentation at the Court of St. James by a Minister who sanctions illegal conduct of the British Government.

After the nomination of Gen. Butler the following were nominated: Lieutenant Governor, George Dutton, Springfield; Secretary of State, John Howes, Worcester; Treasurer, George Foster, Lynn; Attorney General, E. A. Snow, Athol; Auditor, Augustus T. Merchant, Leverett.

Power was given to the State Central Committee to fill vacancies that may occur on the State ticket. Resolutions were passed that the Greenbackers in Maine should support Gov. Plaisted, and the Convention adjourned.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Return of the Steamer Hope, with the Crew of the Eira, Sunk Over a Year Ago.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The steamer Hope, commanded by Sir Allen Young, C. B., which left here in June last in search of the crew of the steamer Eira, has arrived at Portland with the entire crew of that vessel. The Hope picked them up in Matotchkin Straits, Nova Zembla, the 3d of August. They lost their ship off Franz Josef Land, and journeyed in boats to the straits, through the ice.

Leigh Smith, conductor of the expedition, gives the following account of its experience: On July 13, 1881, we steamed through pack ice, and 10 days later sighted Franz Josef Land. We proceeded towards Cape Ludlow, which was close to the pack, to the northward. August 2 we went to Nightingale Sound, and thence to Eira Harbor, and erected a storehouse. On the 16th we started east to look for the Jeannette, but were unable to pass Berents' Hook. On August 2 we got nipped between a land floe and pack ice a mile east of Cape Flora, and sank before we were able to save many stores. We built a hut on Cape Flora of turf and stones and covered it with sails. We Wintered there, and during the whole time no scurvey appeared. Twenty-nine walrus and 36 bears were killed and eaten. We left Cape Flora June 21, 1882, in four boats, and sailed 80 miles without seeing any ice. Reached Nova Zembla Aug. 2.

When the Eira was nipped the leak gained so rapidly that in two hours after it had been discovered it was necessary to abandon the ship. Hardly had the last man left the vessel when the ice eased, and the Eira rapidly sank. A tent was first erected on the ice, and the house was subsequently built.

"COALITION."

Milwaukee Brewers and Democrats Will Pool Their Issues.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—In spite of efforts to make it appear that the brewers of this City have not decided on organized boycotting of those who signed the anti-Sunday theatrical protest, facts developed to-day which showed that no quarter is to be shown to those who are supposed to be in sympathy with the movement to enforce the Sunday laws. Just before the letter protesting against the opening of theatres on Sunday was publised, one of the leading brewers of the City gave a verbal order to a leading coal house for 1,200 tons of coal for future delivery. Yesterday the agent for the coal house made inquiries as to the time when the coal should be delivered. He received a prompt reply that the name of the coal firm having appeared on the list of signers to the protest in question, the order for the coal was revoked. To-day the report of the matter spread rapidly, and resulted in rekindling the fires of opposition between the orthodox and the liberal factions of the community. The result is seen in the increased interest in political matters. The brewers will throw their influence for the Democrats.

The President Showing His Hand in New York Politics.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—The President's hand is plainly seen in the early developments of the State canvass, and, as expected, his influence is thrown emphatically against the renomination of Gov. Cornell. The new Federal employes in this City are quietly making arrangements for the election of an anti Cornell delegation from Albany, and their success is practically assured. Information from other political centers discovers the friends of Mr. Arthur engaged in similar efforts, and an open rupture between the President and the Governor is among the probabilities. There are indications that the Folger movement, which had nearly died out a few weeks back, will at once be revived by the administration party. The Stalwart organ in Yates County came out openly for the Secretary yesterday. Friends of Mr. Arthur charge that Cornell and Blaine have entered into an alliance, and cite the recent intimacy of these gentlemen at Saratoga as conclusive evidence.

Selling the Sprague Estate.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 17.—The mill estate of the United States flax manufacturing company at Central Falls, part of the Sprague estate, was sold at auction to-day for $205,100 to the Union company. The Amasa Sprague mansion at Cowesett, advertised to be sold at auction on the 22d inst., has been sold at private sale to the wife of Amasa Sprague for about $25,000.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Aug 22 1882.

TRADE.

Advices from every section of the United States shows that trade is in good condition. There has been an increase in the volume as well as prosperous outlook everywhere throughout the land. While the failures as reported to Bradstreet's are more numerous than for the corresponding week in 1881, they were generally small, but one failure of importance being recorded.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 4 ⅌ cent. Prime mercantile paper at 5½@6½ ⅌ cent. Bar silver, 114½c. Sterling Exchange steady; actual business, $4.85½ for 60 days and $4.89 for sight. Government bonds firm. State securities dull. Railroad bonds steady. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market was irregular.

Government Bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 101¼; U. S. 5's extended, 101⅛; 4½s coupons, 114½; 4's coupons, 119⅝; Pacific sixes of 95, 130.

The following will show the changes in Government bonds during the week ended Tuesday, August 22, in comparison with price on Tuesday, the week previous:

	August 22.	August 15.
U. S. 6's extended	101¼	101¼
" 5 coupons	101⅛	101⅛
" 4½s coupons	114½	114½
" 4s coupons	119⅝	119½
Pacific 6s, 95	130	130

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Aug. 15, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$ 6,606,939	$ 7,779,984
Previously reported	233,843,952	198,315,854
Total since Jan. 1	$240,450,891	$206,095,788

The following shows the imports of general merchandise and dry goods at the Port of New York for the week ending Aug. 19, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

For the week:	1881	1882.
Dry goods	$ 3,182,748	$ 2,986,217
General merchandise	5,541,049	5,588,491
Total for the week	$ 8,723,797	$ 8,574,708
Previously reported	267,476,913	312,481,524
Total since Jan. 1	$276,200,710	$321,056,232

The exports of specie for the week ending Aug. 22, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$ 170,186	$ 298,436
Previously reported	7,066,525	41,457,313
Total since Jan. 1	$7,236,712	$41,755,749

The imports of specie for the week ending Aug. 22, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$ 583,493	$ 108,161
Previously reported	31,230,098	2,261,634
Total since Jan. 1	$31,813,591	$2,369,796

The United States Treasury now holds United States bonds to secure National bank circulation, $360,936,550; bonds deposited during the week, $836,500; bonds withdrawn during the week, $714,000. National bank currency outstanding: Currency notes, $358,299,160; gold notes, $858,330. The customs receipts at Washington on Monday amounted to $739,827, and internal revenue receipts to $484,047. The Treasurer received $225,000 in National bank notes for redemption the total of such receipts for the week, compared with the same week of 1881, being as follows:

	1881.	1882.
New York	$ 391,000	$572,000
Boston	134,000	185,000
Philadelphia	75,000	97,000
Miscellaneous	452,000	677,000
Total	$1,052,000	$1,531,000

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ended Saturday:

Loans, increase	$1,499,200
Specie, decrease	1,065,800
Legal tenders, decrease	909,300
Deposits, decrease	483,700
Circulation, increase	73,100
Reserve, decrease	1,945,175

Banks now hold $1,837,125 in excess of legal requirements.

A Commercial Bulletin reporter obtained permission a few days ago to see the vault at the New York sub-Treasury in which the silver now accumulating so rapidly is deposited. He was courteously ushered by Sub-Treasurer Acton through the offices, and then lowered by a lift to the vault. Its entrance is guarded by a massive safe door, with complicated lock. Underneath the vault are, it is said, 20 feet of solid granite, and the sides are about eight feet in thickness. The vault is divided into 12 compartments, each having its door of stout wire. Here are stored in 28,000 canvas bags no less a sum than $28,000,000, in dollars and smaller silver coinage. The money weighs 800 tons. This immense stock of silver coin has been received, it is stated, within the past two years. To the door of each compartment is attached a label stating the value of its contents. This accumulation is expected to grow larger so long as the coinage of silver goes on. The public dislike handling it in large sums, provided greenbacks or certificates can be obtained.

THE MARKETS.

No. 2 Red Wheat for cash sold at 104½c in this market on Tuesday of last week; on Wednesday it rose to 104¾c; on Thursday 105¼c was the value; on Friday it strengthened to 105¾c; on Saturday it noted 105¾c, and yesterday it marked 104¾c, showing an advance during the week of ½c.

At to-days session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was a good movement in cash Wheat, and prices were fractionally higher. No. 1 Long Berry brought 112c, 1c advance. The quantity of this grade sold is quite small. No. 2 Red Wheat opened at 105¼c and closed at 105¼c, ¼c higher. No. 3 Red Wheat steady at 101¼c, ¼c up. Rejected Red, 94c.

For future delivery trade was limited to small proportions, and the market after first sales was steady but higher. Seller August, 105@104¾@104⅞c, latter to close, ⅛c advance. Seller September, 104@103¾c, weaker figure last paid, ¼c up. Seller October, 104c, then 103¾c, same as before. December and year neglected.

Cash Corn sold to about the same extent as on yesterday, at fractionally lower prices. High mixed, 79½c, ½c down. No. 2 Corn, 78c, ½c off. Rejected Corn ½c decline at 77c. For future delivery trade was confined to two lots seller the year at 94¼c, ⅜c lower.

Oats for cash was very active. No. 2, 43½c to begin and 43c to close, ¾c depressed. No. 2 White Oats opened at 54c and closed at 52c. For future delivery sales were light. Seller August closed at 42¾c, ½c off. Seller September, 37c, ½c decline.

In the beginning of last week the wheat market opened a little weak, but gained strength on each succeeding day until Friday, when weakness again set in, and the market lacked strength. The decrease in the visible supply, a good export movement and disappointing receipts had a tendency to put prices up until the latter part of the week, when very favorable reports from the spring wheat sections of the country, and the growing weather for corn, influenced the market to a lower point. Largely increased receipts may be anticipated this week, as there is nothing in the way to prevent farmers from marketing their grain, which has been cut a sufficient length of time to grade well. With a larger movement within the week, wheat should reach a somewhat lower value than at present, but without these, a firmer tone and higher prices will rule. Regarding the outturn of the present year's crop, the New York Produce Exchange Weekly says: "The United States Department of Agriculture intimates that the wheat crop of 1882 is about 500,000,000 bu. It makes the acreage of spring wheat about 12 per cent. less in 1882 than in 1881, or about 1,281,131 acres less. It makes the winter wheat acreage in 24 States, not including California and Oregon, 24,343,830 in 1881, against 24,783,760 in 1882, being an increase of 439,000 acres in the winter wheat area. The average yield of the winter and spring wheat together, for the 13 years ended with 1881, has been 12.3 bushels per acre, with 13.9 maximum in 1877 and 10 bushels minimum in 1881. The newspaper reports give glowing accounts of a large wheat yield in States where virgin soil has been planted with wheat. The proportion of this kind of soil, as compared with the whole, is small. In some of the States where wheat has been planted year after year this crop has become unprofitable. This is the case in considerable portions of Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. The great Dalrymple farm on the Red River in Minnesota is said to give a small average yield of wheat this year. Many of the farmers in these States have consequently planted other crops in place of wheat. The wheat area in the States in 1881 was 37,769,020 acres. There has been some increase in the acreage in California and Oregon. The California papers say the acreage is increased about 10 per cent., or 236,720 acres. If Oregon's wheat area is also increased 10 per cent. it will make the area under wheat in that State 73,860 more acres in 1882 than in 1881. If the figures of the Agricultural Department as to the increase and decrease of wheat acreage in 24 States is approximately correct, as well as its statement of 12 per cent. decrease in the spring wheat crop, the total area under wheat for the crop of 1882 is about 37,228,369 acres. This area at the average yield per acre for the last 13 years of 12.3 bushels would give 457,908,839 bushels, or if the yield shall average 13.9 bu., the largest average in the last 13 years, the aggregate crop from 37,228,369 acres would be 517,474,329 bushels. In two or three years from this the 600 million wheat crop may come, but it is not probable the crop of 1882 is that crop."

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following showing the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
Aug. 12, 1882	15483325	5339623	1244155	615745
Aug. 5, 1882	15139057	6193078	1672077	38858
July 29, 1882	13570341	6974023	1267887	72364
July 22, 1882	10942268	6021954	1187234	100817
Aug. 13, 1881	17405069	16045101	7259348	104784
Aug. 14, 1880	14179091	17863882	1260783	169757

The BLADE's telegraph dispatch from London this morning, regarding the markets, is as follows:

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: There has been few native samples of wheat on offer, and the market has been irregularly cheaper and wheat increasingly difficult to sell. Foreign wheat has been dull and lifeless and a reduction of 1@2s. was necessary to effect sales. The off coast business was almost nil. Twenty-nine cargoes of wheat arrived of which two were sold and eight withdrawn. The floating stocks show an increase of 67,500 qrs. Maize was cheaper. Sales of English wheat during the week, 8,939 qrs. at 50s 5d ⅌ qr., against 12,934 qrs. at 48s.10d ⅌ qr. for the corresponding week last year.

General Produce.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Wheat neglected; No. 1 hard Duluth offered at 125c. Corn dull; nominally at 82c for No. 2 mixed. Oats scarce; car lots new western at 58c, on track. Canal freights unchanged.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—Flour unchanged at $—@—. Wheat dull and unchanged; spot, 108¾c; seller August, 107¾c; seller September, 103¾c; seller October, 103¾c; seller November nominal at —c; seller the year, 102½c asked; No. 2 red at —c; seller August, —c; No. 2 white, —c. Receipts—wheat, 14,500 bu; shipments, 817 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—Wheat dull but steady; No. 2 hard nominal; 105½c for No. 2; 102¾c seller August; 98½c seller September; 98⅝c seller October; 88c for No. 3. Receipts, 16,000 bu; shipments, 7,000. Corn tame at 75½c for No. 2; 74c for rejected. Oats dull; old No. 2 white, 50c; new, 55c; rejected at —c. Rye at 67c for No. 1; 67c for No. 2. Barley weak at 76½c seller September.

CINCINNATI, Aug 22.—Flour dull and unchanged; family, $4 45@4 70; fancy, $5 00@6 00. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 100@102c. Corn strong at 80c. Oats weak at 46c. Rye higher at 73½c. Barley at —c. Pork firmer at $23 12½. Lard strong at $12 25. Bulk meats firm at $9 50@13 62½. Bacon stronger at $10 37½@14 62½@15 12½. Whisky quiety 117c. Combination sales of finished goods, 407 barrels, on a basis of 117c.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Wheat—Receipts, 48,000 bu; shipments, 49,000 bu; in store, — bu; market active; No. 1 red cash, 90c; —c August; No. 2 red cash, 85@85½c; August, 85@85¼c; September, 84c; the year, —; No. 3, cash, 80c; August, 80½@81c. Corn—Receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu; in store — bu; market firm; No. 2 mixed, cash, 68½c; August 70c bid; September, 67c bid; the year, —c; No. 2 white mixed, cash, —c. Oats better; No. 2 mixed, cash, 34½c; August, 33c. Butter and Eggs unchanged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Wheat—Market steady and firmer; regular, 102¾c seller August; 98⅞c seller September; 98½c seller October; 98¾c seller November; —c seller the year; No. 3 Spring, at —c; No. 2 red winter, at —c. Corn steady; 75½c cash; —c seller August; 75c seller September; —c seller October; —c seller November; 64@66½c seller the year. Oats weak and lower at 41½c cash; —c seller August; 36¾c seller September; 35½c seller October; —c seller the year. Rye at 67c. Barley at 94c. Whisky at 119c. Pork firm and higher at $21 60 cash; $— seller August; $— seller September; $21 75 seller October; $19 90 seller January. Lard firmer at $12 32½ cash; $— seller September; $12 42½ seller October; $12 20 seller January.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Flour—Market firmer with a steady local demand for choice old wheat families; new wheats dull; western extras, $3 50; Minnesota extras, straight, $7 25; choice fresh ground, $7 50; Pennsylvania extra family, good, new and old wheat, $7 25; Ohio do. $6 00@6 50; Ohio extra, $3 75; Southern Illinois, $7 00; Minnesota patents, $8 00@8 50; Ohio do. good, $7 50. Rye flour quiet at $3 50@3 75. Wheat opened dull and weak and declined ¼@¼c, but the decline was recovered at the close; No. 2 Red in elevator, 114½c; do seller August, —@—c. Corn quiet and steady for local lots; sail mixed, 89½@90c; steamer on track, 89c; No 3 at grain depot, 88c; rejected, —c; sail mixed seller August, —@—c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, new and old, 78@79c; No. 3 white, new, 73c; No. 2 mixed, old, 73c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Flour unchanged; XXX, $3 90@4 00; family, $4 50@3 60; choice, $5 40@5 50; fancy, $5 60@5 65. Wheat lower; No. 2 red, 97@98c, cash; 97⅛c seller August; 96½c seller September; 98½c seller October; 99½c seller November; 97⅛c seller the year; No. 3 do, 90¾@91½c; No. 4 do 88c asked. Corn dull and lower; 76¼@76½c cash; 76½c seller August; 73⅝c seller September; 69⅝c seller October; 63½c seller November; 60c seller the year; —c seller May. Oats—lower; 37½@38½c cash; 37⅞ seller August; 34¾c seller September; 33¾@33½c seller October; 33½@33¾c seller the year. Rye slow at 65c. Barley—no market. Lead quiet at $4 75. Butter unchanged; creamery, 22@25c; dairy, 15@23c. Eggs unchanged at 15½@16c. Whisky higher at 118c. Pork higher; $21 75 bid cash and seller August; jobbing at $21 90. Dry salt meats higher. Bacon strong; shoulders, $9 60; short ribs, $13 35; short clear, $13 85. Lard nominally at $12 50. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 119,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 62,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, — bu. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls; wheat, 98,000 bu; corn, — bu; oats, 77,000 bu; rye, — bu; barley, — bu.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Flour—Receipts, 29,000 bu; sales, 11,000 bbls; dull, heavy and unchanged. Wheat a trifle better and very quiet; mainly speculative business; sales, — bu No. 2 red, spot, —c; 16,000 bu No. 2 red, seller August, 113@113½c; 120,000 bu do seller September, 113⅛@113½c; 96,000 bu do seller October, 114⅛@114⅜c; 48,000 bu do seller November, 115¼@115½c; — bu do seller December, —c; 16,000 bu do seller the year, 113c. Corn—cash and August ¼c better, later months ¼@½c lower; mixed western, spot, 86@89c; futures, 77@88c; sales, 260,000 bu. Oats opened firmer, afterwards declined ½@¾c; western, 52@75c; sales, 390,000 bu, including No. 2, seller August, 56@56½c; seller September, 46½@46½c; seller October, 46@46⅜c; seller November, 46c; seller the year, —c. Beef steady and quiet. Pork quiet, held firmer; new mess, $21 75@22 00; old, $21 37½@$21 50. Lard a shade easier; steam rendered at $12 65. Butter quiet and firm; choice western, 15@27c; Elgin creamery, 27c. Cheese dull 2@11½c. Sugar steady. Molasses quiet. Petroleum firm. Rye firm. Coffee steady. Freights steady. Spirits turpentine dull at $1.45½. Rosin quiet at 81½c. Tallow firm at 8½c for western. Eggs quiet at 22@23½c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Flour dull and steady western superfine, $3 25@3 75; extra, $4 00@5 00; family, $5 25@5 50. Wheat—western steady No. 2 winter red spot, 113@113⅛c; seller August, 113@113¼c; seller September, 112⅞@112¾c; seller October, 113@113¼c; seller November, 114@114¼c; seller December, 115@115½c; seller the year, —c. Corn—western dull; mixed spot, 83@84½c; seller August, —c bid; seller September, —c; seller October, 83½@84c; seller November, 78¼@78½c; seller May, —c; steamer, —c. Oats lower and entirely demoralized; heady receipts western white, 48@50c; mixed, 45@47c; Pennsylvania, 47@50c. Rye firm at 66@71c. Hay dull and unchanged at $17 00@18 00. Provisions firm; mess pork, $22 25@23 25. Bulk meats—loose shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $11@14 25. Bacon—shoulders, $12 00; clear rib sides, $15 50. Hams, $15 50@16 25. Lard—refined, $14 00. Butter dull; western packed, 14@20c; creamery, 22@27c. Eggs steady at 20c. Petroleum unchanged; refined, 6¾c. Coffee firm; rio cargos, 8¼@9¾c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9½c. Whisky steady at 119@120c. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,555 bbls; wheat, 314,147 bu; corn, 1,174 bu; oats, 16,162 bu; rye, 736 bu. Shipments—Wheat 74,088 bu; corn, 19,511 bu. Sales—Wheat, 331,089 bu; corn, 47,800 bu.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Hogs—Market firm; common and light, $6 00@8 25; packing and butchers', $7 75@8 80. Receipts, 274 head; shipments, — head.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 100 head; scarce and higher, with a good demand; shipping pigs and light Yorkers, $7 50@7 90; good Yorkers, $8 20@8 40; butchers' to select, $8 40@8 80; skips and culls, $6 00@7 00; grass hogs, $7 50@8 00.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 21.—Cattle—Market active; sales, 4,000 head, prime, $7 50@8 00; good, $6 50@7 25; medium, $5 50@6 25; common, $4 00@5 50, calves, $6 00@7 75.

Sheep—market active for good stock; common dull; sales, 14,000 head; prime, $5 25@5 75; good, $4 75@5 00; medium, $4 25@4 50; common, $3 75@4 00; culls, $2 75@3 50; lambs, $4 00@7 50.

Hogs—Market fair; sales, 3,200 head; prime, $11 50@12 50, good, $—@—; light mixed $—@—.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 3,700 head; market steady and fairly active; no good native steers offered; cows sold at $2 75@3 50, Texas steers, $4 30.

Hogs—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, — head; market firm and higher at $6 80@8 ... bulk of sales at $7 85@8 00.

Sheep—Receipts, — head; shipments, — head; natives, $3 12½.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug 21.—Cattle—Receipts for to-day, 1,879 head; market active and ½c off from last week.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,700 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $8 75@9 00; Baltimores, $8 40@8 50; Yorkers, $7 75@8 25.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 9,400 head; market dull; extra, $5 00@5 30; good, $4 10@4 90; common, $2 50@3 50.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 2,100 head; consigned through, 175 cars; fair demand but at lower rates, with all offerings taken; only a light proportion of choice stock; the market closed quiet; choice heavy steers, $6 37½@7 50; fair to medium, $4 75@5 50; cows and heifers, $4 25@4 37½.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 6,500 head; consigned through 68 cars; market unsettled but generally lower; slim attendance of all classes of buyers; fair to good wool sheep, $4 00@5 00; fair to choice lambs, $6 00@6 15; poor to good, $5 00@5 50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 7,825 head; consigned through — cars; market active but weak and lower; medium to fair, $8 20@8 30; good to choice butchers' grades, $8 50@8 75; medium to fair grassers, $7 50.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Hogs—Receipts to-day, 8,500 head; shipments, 4,700 head; market brisk and 10c higher; common to good mixed, $7 70@8 35; heavy packing and shipping, $8 40@8 90; Philadelphias and larders, $—@—; light mixed, $7 65@8 40; skips, $5 00@7 50. Closed strong, with all sold.

Cattle—Receipts to-day, 7,000 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market strong; good scarce; exports, $7 00@7 75; good to choice shipping steers, $6 40@6 00; common to fair, $4 40@5 90; mixed butchers' in heavy supply; common to fair dull and 15@20c lower at $2 00@3 25; medium to good, $3 35@3 60; choice, $4 00@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 90@4 25; dairy calves ⅌ head, $10 00@17 00; range cattle strong, Texans, $3 30@5 25; half-breeds and Americans, $5 00@5 45.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; shipments, 200 head; market slow and weak, but steady for choice stock; poor to fair, $3 00@3 75; medium to choice, $4 00@4 60. Local demand weak.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 1,400 head, making 11,570 head for the week, against 11,740 head last week; market fair at firmer figures for fair to prime native steers; Texas and Colorado stock advanced ¼c ⅌ lb; poor to prime native steers, $10 00@14 00, with two car loads extra at $15 00; Colorado half breeds, $10 00@11 75; Texas steers, $10 25@11 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Exporters used 250 fat steers and paid $12 00@13 00 for fair to good. Shipments for the week ended Saturday, — live cattle, 1,452 quarters of beef, 409 live sheep, 3,9 carcasses of mutton.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for two days, 15,000 head; making 45,500 for the week, against 42,120 head last week; market dull; common to prime sheep, $3 60@5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs; Southern lambs, $5 50@6 75.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 5,000 head, making 16,850 head for the week against 16,858 head last week; live hogs very quiet at $7 50@8 00 ⅌ 100 lbs for fair to good.

Miscellaneous.

HIDES—LEATHER.

Hides bring full quotations, which are fractionally above those recently ruling. Leather is in good demand, Prices firm.

BROOM CORN.

Broom Corn in Chicago is quoted: Good to choice hurl and carpet brush 10½@11½c; self-working green 9½@10c; do red-tipped, 8½@9½c; red brush 7½@8c; inferior, damaged and stained, 6½@7c; crooked, 4@6c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There was considerable animation in the Boston boot and shoe market during the past week. Duplicate orders are coming in from jobbers in every direction of the country. Prices on all classes of goods are firm. There is an exceedingly brisk trade in wax and kip boots. In New York there was a full volume of trade in all seasonable lines of goods. Rubber goods unchanged. Advices from Para note an advance in India rubber, which is expected to cause holders to stiffen up in their views. In Philadelphia there has been a good trade, especially in the finer lines of button shoes for ladies and misses. Western trade is assuming large proportions. Toledo jobbers are placing a satisfactory number of orders.

HARDWARE, ETC.

The market for hardware of various kinds is firm. Shelf goods and nails are held at outside figures. Pig iron at Pittsburg continues quiet, although there is some inquiry for mill iron for September and October, and good brands might be placed for these months at low prices, but the furnaces are refusing to make any concessions. Sales of foundry iron at $22 cash for low grades and short, $24@24 50 for No. 2 and 25@26 for No. 1. Muck bar—Sales of 600 tons, in lots, at $41 50 cash. Very little doing in manufactured iron and nails; stocks light and badly broken. Wrought iron pipe unchanged at 57½@62½ per cent. discount according to size. Old rails—Sale of 1,000 tons Ts at $27; crop ends $27 50@28 per gross ton. Wrought scrap $27@28 per net ton.

COAL.

Bradstreet's reflects the condition of the market as follows: "The market for anthracite has been better than during the week ended August 12, if any change be noted at all. But the tone of the coal trade will not compare with that experienced in July. August rates are not being obtained, many dealers cutting for lack of piling facilities. Work at the mines will not be suspended during August, and it is generally understood that a material advance in rates will be made September 1. Delaware, Lackawana & Western are very stiff respecting the question of an advance at the first of the month. They state that they are getting full card rates, and favor an additional 50c a ton September 1. Sales are likely to increase during the next two weeks, in anticipation of an advance. There is no special change in the condition of the bituminous coal market. The strikes affecting the bituminous and gas coal districts are practically broken." No change in local prices.

WOOL.

The Circular of Harding, Martin & Co., Boston, says of the wool market: The business of the week has been large, amounting to 3,061,000 lbs of all kinds, but at the same time some holders complain of a quiet trade, and when they read this report will scarcely realize that upwards of 3,000,000 lbs have been sold. If we take our market for the past six weeks we find that there has been no pressing demand from manufacturers with no disposition to force on the part of holders, and yet we find the business of the past six weeks will compare favorably with any previous six weeks in the history of the trade. New wool continues to arrive quite freely from all points, and stocks accumulate notwithstanding the large sales. The demand for combing and delaine selections is quite active and buyers do not hesitate to take any available lots offering at full current rates. The demand for unwashed Western, Texas and Territory wools has been quite active. For California wool there has been rather more inquiry than last week. The demand for pulled wool has been less active than for some previous weeks.

The sales of the week indicate prices as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, X, XX and XX and above, 40@43c; Ohio No. 1, 43½@47c; Michigan X, 39@40c; combing and delaine, 43@49c; Texas, 18½@32c; Territory, 20@30c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleece, 19@35c; California spring, 15@32c; California fall, 24c; super and extra pulled, 32@40c; [illegible], 18@38c; scoured 30@85c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

The hog packing at all western points for the week is 70,000 head, against 50,000 last week and 120,000 for the corresponding week last year, making the aggregate since March 1, 2,320,000, against 3,010,000 for the corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 690,000 in number. The Cincinnati Price Current says: "There is no change in the general features of the situation regarding the supply of hogs for summer packing. Chicago is getting more hogs than all the other points combined, and yet her net supply for the week was barely 46,000 head—one day's receipts and shipments estimated. With such a large country to draw from it seems strange that there is no more stock ready for market, but the fact is patent that the farmers have not the material, having probably made no effort to get stock ready because they either had no corn or thought they could do better by selling it, but hogs are now relatively higher than corn, and the latter could be profitably turned into pork. The new corn crop will not ripen in season to do any good for summer packing hogs (it is a month later than some seasons), and if it should mature without further mishap it will be too late to turn much of it into pork before the summer season is over, so that while we may get some increase in the receipts in October, it seems probable that the run of hogs will be light during the remainder of this month and also during September."

Notes.

Grapevines imported by France from America successfully withstand the attacks of phylloxera, but they have brought mildew, a disease of vines hitherto unknown in France.

Reports from England indicate a marked falling off in the imports of fresh beef of late in that country. The high price of cattle in the United States this year has made a wonderful change in our foreign trade.

A New York paper says: Opium continues strong, with holders now generally asking $4.62½, duty paid, for case lots of prime new, and $4.65 for jobbing parcels. Quinine and morphine hold quite strong, though receiving less attention in a speculative way. Castor oil is still unsettled, with 11½c for western in cases and 11¾c for city said to have been accepted. Chloroform has been advanced to 70@72c. Balsam Peru is very firm, with $3.75 generally asked, but one holder still quoting $3.50. Cuttlefish is firm, but without further change. Oil clove is strong and now generally held at $1 60. Oil peppermint in cases is a trifle easier. Oils cassia and pennyroyal are quoted irregularly. Cod-liver oil is strong at the recent advance. Seeds generally are ruling quite firm.

The Kansas City Price Current of a late date says: Some of our contemporaries are seriously contemplating a short corn crop and a high price for that grain. This, they say, will cause farmers to ship their grain instead of feeding to stock, and this will create a "short" market in both cattle and hogs. So far as this western country is concerned, there will be enough corn to feed all the cattle and hogs to be marketed, and then enough left to fill the empty cribs of our eastern friends. The present crop of both wheat and corn is not suggestive of "corners" in any very alarming degree, and Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri will be able to meet any craft of shortage of corn in the east. Iowa and Illinois are not likely to have a great surplus crop, but they will have fully enough for home consumption. The outlook here is for a price for corn that will make it more profitable to put it in hogs and cattle than shipping the grain direct. The surplus may pay for shipment in the spring, for it will probably rule a little higher then than in the coming fall.

Twenty-five ⅌ cent. has been added to the value of the cotton crop in this country by the utilization of the seed as an oil producer. Cotton used to be raised for the lint alone. The boll as brought in from the field is one third lint and two thirds seed. For every bale of cotton weighing 500 lbs sent to market 1,000 lbs of seed were formerly left about the gin-house to rot, or at best to be hauled out over the plantation as a fertilizer. During the last 10 years over 50 mills have sprung up for the manipulation of the seed into the various products for which there is a large and increasing demand. A notable effect of the new industry has been an advance in the price of cotton seed within the year past from $6 to $12 a ton. This means, of course, for each bale of cotton an additional profit to the planter of $6.

Some idea of the rapid growth of the coffee trade of the world may be obtained from the fact that the total production, which was 675,000 lbs in 1859, has now risen to 1,330,000,000 lbs, or nearly double. In Europe alone the consumption of coffee has increased 240,000,000 lbs in the single year 1879. As for the producing countries Brazil holds the first place, with a total of 560,000,000 lbs, against 330,000,000 in 1870. Next on the list comes the Dutch Indian possessions, which export about 150,000,000 lbs, the British East Indies now exporting over 140,000,000, and Venezuela producing about 100,000,000. On the other hand, the Antilles have long been declining in the scale. Jamaica does not supply half as much coffee as in 1805. Martinique has fallen entirely out of the race, and the Reunion coffee, which was once highly esteemed, and is still declared to be of excellent quality, finds no market in Europe owing to the unfashionable bitterness of its taste.

LINSEED OIL.

The New York Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter has this to say regarding the market: "The large transactions in linseed oil during the past week have completed the transfer of about all the surplus product of the Western crushers, and have considerably strengthened the position of the market. The Consolidated Company ceased to exist in July, so far as we can learn, unless it may enjoy a quasi-existence during the winding up of its affairs, which must necessarily take a little time. Within a few weeks, since the movement of this oil began, it is estimated that fully 10,000 bbls have been placed at from 52c to 54c. This has been taken to a considerable extent by Eastern crushers, who had use for the oil. The consumptive demand in all of the Eastern markets has been unusually good, taking the season as a whole, and the supply of oil now held here, including the remnant of the Western product, is not large. The market has hardened considerably during the last week, and crushers now refuse to name prices for large quantities, while their figures on the largest parcels they are willing to sell are 55 cents and firm. The prospect of 50-cent oil this season, which a few months ago seemed rather promising, is dispelled by the turn which the trade has taken of late, and an advancing market appears probable, at least until the product from the new seed is brought freely into the market."

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